

SALE OF REMNANTS AND ODDMENTS.

Commencing Saturday Morning Jan. 23rd,

and throughout the following week all the main aisle tables in both our stores will be used for display of Remnants and Oddments.

Stocktaking is over—What ends we have are all measured up.—We are going to mark them so low in price that they will sell even if it is between seasons.

They will be divided in Groups about like this.

Colored Dress Goods Ends.

Group 1.—All lengths from one to six yards double fold, suitable for separate skirts, school dresses, reefers, dresses, waists, etc.

Black Dress Goods Remnants.

Group 2 —Short ends of cashmeres, lustres, poplins etc, for waists, longer lengths for skirts and dresses.

Silks and Satins Remnants.

Group 3—All short lengths from the bias corner to the 4 yd end suitable for a waist.

Pretty shades of satin in half yard lengths and just the thing for fancy work. Short lengths in black silks come in good for yokes, collars etc.

Cloak and Jacket Cloth Ends.

Group 4—These are all very short ends. The small ends of elderdown flannel make such things as bedroom slippers, baby's bonnets, hoods and linings. The short ends of Kerseys, heavers make good warm clothing for little boys. Two yards and thereabouts make a women's coat.

Ends Lace and Embroidery.

Group 5—Will consist of short lengths of valenciennes, terehon, ginpure and chantilly laces. Swiss and Hamburg edgings and insertions.

Remnants Carpet.

Ends Brussels, Tapestry, Wools, Unions, Hamps, Velvets, Axminsters Bring your measurements for small rooms.

Staple Department Ends.

Ends Flannelette plains and stripes. Ends "hot french flannel" in waist and wrapper lengths. Ends linen, bleached and Unbleached. Ends Toweling. Ends white Cotton. End grey cotton. Ends sheeting bleached and unbleached. Ends flannels. Ends Print. Ends skirting. Ends cretonne. Ends gateen, black and colored.

Remnants Men's Suitings, Canadian Tweeds, English Corduroys, Friezes etc.

Ends from $\frac{3}{4}$ yds up to 7 yds suitable for Men's and boys, vests, reefers, pants, suits etc., or for ladies rainy day skirts and jackets.

Odd Lots of Men's and Boys' Furnishings.

Broken lots of Men's and Boys lined gloves and mitts, colored and fancy shirts, knit and tweed shirts, caps, underwear, hosiery, collars etc.

Overcoats and Reefers.

We have too many by far in stock. They must go. It will surprise you to see what we are doing in these lines. Most of the Overcoats are $\frac{3}{4}$ length suitable for wearing under a fur coat, or into the late spring when the long overcoat is entirely out of place. But we have a number of the long overcoats also if you would prefer them.

We have boys reefers selling now from \$1.05 up to \$2.25, Men's reefers from \$2.00 up to \$4.00 Boys overcoats from \$1.95 up to 9.00 men's overcoats from \$3.00 to 9.00 Each one worth one quarter to one half more than the price now asked.

Ends Lace and Embroidery.

Group 5—Will consist of short lengths of valenciennes, torchon, gimpure and chantilly laces. Swiss and Hamburg edgings and insertions.

Remnants Carpet.

Ends Brussels, Tapestry, Wools, Unions, Hemps, Velvets, Axminsters. Bring your measurements for small rooms.

Overcoats and Releers.

We have too many by far in stock. They must go. It will surprise you to see what we are doing in these lines. Most of the Overcoats are 2 length suitable for wearing under a fur coat, or into the late spring when the long overcoat is entirely out of place. But we have a number of the long overcoats also if you would prefer them.

We have boys' reducers selling now from \$1.05 up to \$2.25, Men's reducers from \$2.00 up to \$4.00. Boys' overcoats from \$1.95 up to 9.00 men's overcoats from \$3.00 to 9.00. Each one worth one quarter to one half more than the price now asked.

THE ROBINSON CO'Y.

Napanee's Greatest Store.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin William Perry, late of the Township of Ernestown in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, Chap. 123, Sec. 38 and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Edwin William Perry, Deceased, who died on or about the Twelfth Day of April, A.D., 1937, are required to send Madden Deroche, Solicitor for Maria Helen Johnson, Administratrix of ALL AND SINGULAR the property of the said Edwin William Perry, deceased, on or before the 9th Day of February, A.D., 1938, their names, addresses and descriptions and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly verified.

And that after the said day the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

H. M. DEROCHE.

4d Solicitor for Maria Helen Johnson, Administratrix.

Dated this Fifth Day of January, A.D., 1934.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL. Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

120

Scholarships sold in 7 months the result of having:

- 1 TEACHERS—Professionally trained and experienced in business.
- 2 GRADUATES—Well-placed and giving excellent satisfaction.
- 3 COURSES OF STUDY—Most practical that can be made.
- 4 BODY AND VOICE—Trained by an expert to insure health, correct carriage and good voice.
- 5 SHORTHAND DEPT.—Without equal in Canada.

For information address

JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal,
Benton Business College.

35-6m

Crokinole Boards, piano finish, \$1 each. Sleighs from 25c to \$2.50
POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

NOTICE—I HAVE THREE RESIDENCES to sell or rent. The one on the corner of Dundas and West Streets, brick, which I reside in at present, containing 12 rooms and halls in both flats, also a chamber in 3rd flat, and store and storeroom, bakery and a No. 1 oven, built of brick, can use coal or wood, all equipped with gas and electric light, and waterworks, barn and woodshed. Also two houses on West street, corner on Mill street, one is just built and it contains eleven rooms, and woodshed, bath and bath rooms, hot and cold water and gas. The other is a fine house containing ten rooms besides halls, filled in from bottom to top with brick, also three mantles and fire grates and a furnace, and is lit with gas. All to sell or rent.

52d J. H. CLAPP, Napanee.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON.

In the matter of the Guardianship of Pansy Peters, infant daughter of Chester B. Peters, of the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication hereof application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Lennox and Addington for the appointment of Chester B. Peters, father of the above named infant, Pansy Peters, as Guardian of the person and Estate of the said infant.

CHESTER B. PETERS.

By H. M. Deroche, His Solicitor.
Dated at Napanee, this 4th day of January, A.D. 1934.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Reuben Allen Jackson, late of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario," Chapter 123, Section 38, and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Reuben Allen Jackson, deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of November, 1933, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to either William H. Vanecko, or Reuben Stanley Bell, Enterprise post office, Ontario, executors of the last will and testament of the said Reuben Allen Jackson, deceased, on or before the 1st day of February, A.D., 1934, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And that after the said day the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

H. M. DEROCHE.

Solicitor for the Executors.
Dated this 34th day of December, A.D., 1933.

W. R. Stewart, rancher, of Alberta, fell dead in the telegraph office at St. Thomas. Thomas Blake, clerk in the St. Catharines postoffice, was found with a stolen letter in his possession. He has disappeared.

A NICE PRESENT

And one that will be appreciated by either a lady or gentleman would be a PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN. We have them in all styles and prices. Every pen guaranteed.

POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Sole Agents.

A SNAP—ONE OF THE BEST

Horseshoeing and general businesses in Ontario for sale, including tools and stock—wood and paint shops in connection. Must be sold by March 1st. I am in business as I am leaving the town. Apply to
D. E. FRISKEN,
Box 245,
Napanee, Ont.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL

Brick Residence, situated on the east side of West Street, and owned by Mr. David Frisken. The location is most desirable and the house is fitted with all the most modern necessities. For full particulars apply to DAVID FRISKEN, Box 245, Napanee, Ont.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Joshua Ginders, late of the Township of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario" Chapter 123, Section 38, and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Joshua Ginders, deceased, who died on or about the 10th day of January, 1934, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to David A. Vaillean, Napanee Post Office, executor of the last will and testament of the said Joshua Ginders, deceased, on or before the 1st day of March, A.D. 1934, their names, and addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And that after the said day the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

HERRINGTON WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the Executor.

Dated this 20th day of Jan., A.D., 1934.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Municipal Council of the United Townships of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, intend to pass a by-law for leasing, for a term of ten years the mining right on the now unused Original Road Allowances hereinafter described, that is to say:

That piece of the boundary line lying between lots No. 1 in the 7, 8 and 9 concessions of the township of Denbigh, and lot No. 1, in the 7, 8 and 9 concessions of the township of Ashby. And also that piece of Original Road Allowance lying between lot No. 34 in the 8th concession, and lot No. 34 in the 9th concession of the township of Denbigh, and between lot No. 1 in the 8th concession, and lot No. 1 in the 9th concession of the township of Ashby.

Parties objecting to the passing of the said by-law are required to file their protests with the undersigned on or before the 20th day of February. By order of the Council,

PAUL STEIN,

Clerk, Denbigh, Abinger & Ashby

Dated at Denbigh this 11th day of Jan., 1934.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The County Council

of Lennox and Addington will meet at the Council Chambers, in the Court House, Napanee, on

Tuesday, Jan. 26th, 1934,
at 2 o'clock p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 27th January, 1934, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,

County Clerk,

Dated, January 15th 1934.

So me snaps in writing paper at Pollard's

CAMDEN EAST.

We are glad to hear Mrs. L. H. Stover is improving under the care of Dr. Beaman Newburgh, and Mrs. Ida Ketcheson, nurse of Napanee. All hope for her recovering. Miss Mabel Switzer is visiting at L. H. Stover's.

Lost Hairpins.

It used to be said by a great mustard manufacturer that the profit came, not from the mustard people ate, but from what they wasted. The same principle seems to apply to the hairpin trade.

Mr. R. P. Mugford of Bromley, Kent, sends to the "Strand Magazine" a photograph of what looks like a Fifth of November bonfire stack, but is really a pile of hairpins picked up by six people on a walk of about five miles, half of which was over fields and commons. They were picked up after much windy weather. They numbered 327 and weighed nine ounces.

A Thrilling Moment.

The death of the famous Spanish torador, Revorte, recalls to the London "Globe" one of the most thrilling incidents ever witnessed in the arena. It was at Bayonne. After disposing of two bulls, Revorte had twice plunged his sword into a third, of great strength and ferocity, and as the beast continued careering wildly, the spectators began to hiss Revorte for bungling. Wounded to the very quick of his pride, the Spaniard shouted, "The bull is slain!" and, throwing aside his sword, sank on one knee with folded arms in the middle of the ring. He was right, but he had not allowed for the margin of accident! The wounded beast charged full upon him, but the matador, splendid to the last, knelt motionless as a statue, while the spectators held their breath in horrified suspense. Reaching his victim, the bull literally bounded at him, and as he sprang he sank in death, with his last effort giving one fearful lunge of the head that drove a horn into the thigh of the kneeling man, and laid bare the bone from the knee to the joint. Still Revorte never flinched, but remained kneeling exultant in victory, but calmly contemptuous of applause, till he was carried away to heal him of his grievous wound.

Counsel (to witness)—How can you prove that the prisoner stole six of your handkerchiefs? "Why, because they were my handkerchiefs that were found on him. Look at them for yourself. They are exactly the same as mine." "That proves nothing. I have some handkerchiefs like those." "That's quite possible," replied the witness, "several more of mine are missing."—Ex.

He had risked his life to rescue the fair maid from a watery grave, and, of course, her father was duly grateful. "Young man," he said, "I can never thank you sufficiently for your heroic act. You incurred an awful risk in saving my only daughter." "None whatever, sir," replied the amateur life-saver; "I am already married."—Chicago "Daily News."

THE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

A—FRIDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1904.

SPORTS.

Belleville defeats Napanee.

Friday night the Napanee hockey club journeyed to Belleville and met defeat at the hands of the hockey players of that city. The boys feel perfectly satisfied that they should have won the game, and it was only by the hardest kind of luck that they did not. One of Belleville goals was accidentally scored by one of the Napanee players, and the large number of shots rained upon the Belleville goal, was only stopped by the rarest kind of good luck. Anyway the citizens feel proud of the showing made by our boys, as it was generally conceded that they would lose at Belleville, and the closeness of the contest was an agreeable surprise. The following is what the Belleville Ontario says concerning the game:

The first hockey match in the Trent Valley League in this city took place Friday night at the Pinnacle street rink between the Belleville team of that league and the Napanee team, also of that league. The attendance was a disappointment to the management as it was not as large as the game warranted. The game was very fast at times and the teams were about evenly matched as the score would indicate. The ice was in good condition so that there was nothing to mar the fastness of the game.

The referee was Mr. James Sutherland of Kingston.

First half—On the face off Napanee secured the puck and made a rush on Belleville's nets but were unsuccessful in scoring as Williams, in goal was "Johnny on the spot," and stopped a hot shot. The puck was carried up and down the ice by the different teams for about ten minutes before any score was made. Napanee seemed to have a shade the better of the game at this time and after some hard playing Williams succeeded in scoring making the score 1-0 in Napanee's favor.

The puck being faced off again the Belleville boys rushed on the enemy's net but were unable to score. The game was very fast at this time. Fast play was indulged in by both teams and after about 10 minutes play Allen for Belleville scored the puck and scored for Belleville. Score 1-1.

After play was resumed the scoring of the local team seemed to awaken Napanee and they started in with a rush and succeeded in scoring after some very hard playing. Trimble was the lucky man who shot the puck into Belleville's nets making the score 2-1.

Napanee was working very hard and rubbed the rubber up the ice, but Williamson was there and made some brilliant stops. Adams, for Belleville, who was playing a very strong game, secured the puck and on a long lift scored making the score 3-2.

Shortly after this score half time was up. Second Half—Belleville started off with a rush and after about ten minutes fast playing Horner, for Belleville, scored 4-2. Napanee got after the puck shortly after the face off and Williams succeeded in scoring, 4-3.

There were no more goals scored on either side before time was up.

The following is the line-up of the contesting teams:

Belleville	Napanee
Williamson	Goal.....Stacey.
PitneyPoint.....Garrett
AdamsCover Point.....Wagar
AllenForwards.....Dafoe
Horner".....Lake
Huff".....L. Trimble
Wright".....Williams

Referee—James Sutherland, Kingston.
Timekeeper—C. Trimble, Napanee.

Brutal Hockey Match.

The two following paragraphs which appeared in the Kingston Whig of Wednesday, gives the Belleville hockey team a first-class reputation. Judging from the tone of the articles they would make better prize fighters than hockey sports.

Words utterly fail to portray the bloody battle played here last night between Belleville and the Picton Pirate hockey teams. When Belleville found that they could not win by fair means, they began slaughtering Picton's forward line and when the match was over Capt. Strike, Embury and William Seale were a sight to behold—nose broken, teeth knocked out, eyes out open, cheeks out and bruised and battered faces. The Pirates would have easily won had Belleville played clean hockey, for Captain Strike and Embury time and time again when about to score, would receive a stunning blow and be brought to the ice with a gasty wound. The referee, Hugh Ross, of Port Erie, was shamefully lenient, only ruling off for a minute at a time. No team could have beaten Belleville with their dirty work and that referee. The Pirates, with all this, scored twice before the whistle was blown, but the referee would not allow the tallies.

The Slaughter At Picton.

The Belleville hockey team have always been held up as being a mild lot of players but at Picton on Monday night it would seem they were anything but that. Manager Boulter, of the Picton team, states that it was the most brutal contest he ever saw, Belleville determining to win at all hazards. His own team, he says, has been carefully trained, and play the real article of hockey no rough tactics being allowed by the management. Mr. Boulter blames Referee Rose for being so lenient with Belleville and wished that Elliot or Sutherland, of Kingston, had been officiating so as to have prevented the brutality which characterized the contest, and disgusted the people of Picton. "A Slaughter-House" is what Manager Boulter terms the rink on that Monday night. The Picton casualties were as follows:

Capt. Fred Strike—Left eye out and bruised; forehead, left arm and chin out.

Embury—Deep gash in forehead and another two inches long in his chin; bad bruise on left temple; knee knocked out; still confined to bed.

Seale—Cheek and left eye out, and other injuries.

"Senator" Powell—All pounded and otherwise injured.

The other four players covered with bruises and black and blue.

Belleville players, it seems, were out classed in point of speed, and stick-handling, and resorted to foul tactics.

The Belleville Intelligencer under the heading of "Sports and Pastimes," charges some Picton people with raising electric light so that the Belleville goal keeper would be in the shade but the trick was discovered. It says Referee Rose was decidedly impartial. The Intelligencer proceeds in a two-column article to tell "How We Turned the Pea Cannons Down." It tells how Brown of Belleville got upset, struck on his head and was carried off for fear of the match. The charge is made that a Picton goal judge disallowed a goal shot by Kennedy. No mention of rough play is made by the Intelligencer or any reference to the slaughtering of the Picton team.

Hockey Notes.

The Belleville Trent Valley Hockey team play at Napanee on Thursday evening next.

The Mechanics in the Traders' Hockey League defeated the Barbers—Bakers on Monday evening by a score of 11-3. At half time the score stood 3-3.

The game of hockey at Deseronto on

J. F. SMITH.

For all Kinds of Cheese—Oka, Limburger, Roqufort, Pine Apple, and the very best September make of Canadian.

Cooked Meats—to slice, for to save work at home—Ham, English Brown, Tongue, Jellied Hook, Head Cheese and Corned Beef.

All kinds of Choicest Fresh Meats always on hand. Remember we handle

only the choicest cattle, which ensures you of tender meats.

Home-made sausage fresh every day.

I wish to remind you we handle the finest bend of Coffee and have it arrive fresh ground every week, and by so doing have more than doubled our coffee business since starting the weekly shipments, which insures a good strength and fine flavour.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

We have a small quantity of the above,

—also—

DRY CORDWOOD and COAL.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber,
Jan. 18th, 1904.

The council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Madole in the chair.

Councillors present—Waller, Williams, Graham, Lowry, Lapum and Ming.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following communication was received from Mr. Alt. Knight concerning matters pertaining to the electric light situation. As it will be interesting to our readers we present it in whole:

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE.

GENTLEMEN—I, as secretary of "The Napanee Water and Electric Light Co." have been asked by the chairman of the Fire Water and Light Committee, of the town to advise your Honorable body as to the position which this company finds itself in at present as to furnishing lights for streets:—

1st—I have a personal knowledge of this Napanee River, have been engaged on it, and been utilizing the water for power for over forty years, and can truthfully say that I cannot call to mind the season, or the year that the water has been so low for such a length of time as this year, there not being water enough in the river here for days at a time to run one small wheel not using more than twenty-four horse power. We having had no rains of any consequence since the last week in August.

2nd—As to operating by steam, the boiler belonging to the Water Works Co., and which we have always used, needs some repairing before it is again put to the pressure required for the Electric Company.

3rd—As to how soon we can obtain power from either of the above sources no one can tell, resting entirely, and depending entirely, as to how soon ample water will be forthcoming.

4th—The Water Works boiler is only adequate for their own use, and repairs cannot be made until water sufficient to guarantee the shutting off of steam long enough to repair is forthcoming.

5th—Boiler and engine makers will not undertake to furnish the necessary boiler and engine in less than from sixty to ninety days, one firm thinking they might get it ready in sixty days and two others not less

ANDERSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

DYSPEPSIA DEFEATED,
Constipation Conquered.

The Neilson-Robinson
Chemical Co.,
(Limited.)
NAPANEE.

H. Cowan, Medical Health Officer for the year 1904, at a salary of \$75.

A by-law was passed appointing Dr. Stratton a member of the Board of Health for a term of three years.

A by-law was passed appointing W. L. Bennett assessor for 1904, at a salary of \$150.

A by-law was passed appointing W. S. Herrington town solicitor for 1904 at a salary of \$75.

The following gentlemen will compose the Court of Revision for this year: Mayor Madole, and Councillors Williams, Waller Lowry, Ming.

Mr. Kouny who resides on the Newburgh road handed the council a communication in which he stated he was being assessed for waterworks privileges, electric lighting etc., where he received no benefits from them. He wished property assessed as farm lands. Mr. Geo Sampson who also resides in that neighborhood, made similar requests. Both requests were referred to the Finance Committee to report.

As the Street Committee is the most important one of the Council, especially as it controls the largest expenditure of money Conno. Waller is desirous of having its accounts so kept that when the annual statement is printed, the ratepayers will readily understand how the money has been expended and for what purposes.

Napanee
 Williamson.....Goal.....Stacey.
 Pitney.....Point.....Garrett
 Adams.....Cover Point.....Wagar
 Allen.....Forwards.....Dafoe
 Horner.....".....Lake
 Huff.....".....Trimble
 Wright.....".....Williams
 Referee—James Sutherland, Kingston.
 Timekeeper—C. Trimble, Napanee.

THE BEST CANADIAN AND AMERICAN

Coal Oil

—at—

The Medical Hall,
 FRED L. HOOPER.

Napanee Wins from Picton.

The Napanee hockey club added another scalp to its string on Wednesday evening when they met and defeated the Picton team by a score of 11-10. The crowd in attendance was fair but not near what it should have been as the team are in need of all the financial aid they can get, and more than that they want encouragement, and a packed rink would go a long way towards the securing of both points. The Picton team arrived in town one man short but our boys, like honest sports, they generously decided to lay one of their team off, when they could have played seven and thereby clinched the game before it started. It was some time after 8 o'clock before the visitors made their appearance upon the ice, but when they did, Mr. Rogque of Picton, who refereed the game, and who gave decided satisfaction throughout, quickly got the boys lined up and they were off. Both teams played at a disadvantage in the shortage of one man, but nevertheless the game was fast and well contested. Lake was the first to shoot the rubber into the Picton net, but Dafoe and Williams quickly followed suit. The visitors then got into the game and did some scoring and when the whistle blew for half time both teams had scored four goals each. When the teams were again lined up the locals forthwith proceeded to put themselves in the lead, and in a very short time they succeeded in scoring three goals and the game stood 7-4. Picton then got down to work again and scored one goal making it 7-5. The locals thought it about time they added a couple more to their string which they did, 9-5. Each team again succeeded in scoring and within a few minutes of full time the score stood 11-7. Right here is where the visitors woke up and played hockey. Almost as quick as the rubber could be faced a Picton player would secure it and carry it down the ice and deposit it in the Napanee net. Three times in quick succession was the trick accomplished and the score stood 11-10. The whistle blew for full time before any more scoring could be done and thus the game ended. The teams lined up as follows:

Napanee.		Picton.	
Stacey.....Goal.....	Bartholomew	Garrett.....Point.....	Yeroux
Wagar.....Cover Point.....	Hees	Lake.....	Tamlin
Williams.....Forwards.....	McMullen	Dafoe.....	Powers.

Belleville Won at Picton.

In the Intermediate O. H. A. game at Picton Monday night between Belleville and Picton the former won by 4 to 3. At half time the score was 2 to 2. It was the roughest game ever witnessed here, very little clean hockey being played by either team. The game was fast and furious from the start. Belleville scored the first goal in one minute. It was see-saw from this to the finish, Belleville scoring the winning goal two minutes before full time. For Belleville McGuire and McMillan played a fine game, while for Picton Strike and Rogque in goal put up a fine steady game. The teams:

Belleville (4) Goal, Winchester: point, McMillan: cover point, Brown: rover, Burrows: centre, McGuire; left wing, Marke: right wing, Kennedy.

Picton (3) Goal, Rogque; point, Croft: cover point, Powell: centre, Embury: rover, Strike: left wing, Scoble: right wing, Gerow, Referee, Hugh Rose.

shot by Kennedy. No mention of rough play is made by the Intelligencer or any reference to the slaughtering of the Picton team.

Hockey Notes.

The Belleville Trent Valley Hockey team play at Napanee on Thursday evening next.

The Mechanics in the Traders' Hockey League defeated the Barbers-Bakers on Monday evening by a score of 11-3. At half time the score stood 3-3.

The game of hockey at Deseronto on Tuesday night between the Belleville and Deseronto teams, in the Trent Valley League, resulted in a victory for Deseronto by a score of 7-2.

The locals did not play up to their usual standard on Wednesday evening. A word of advice boys—if you wish to land the Stratton trophy you must practice. Remember the old proverb "Practice makes perfect." Go in and make the townspeople proud of you. You can do it if you want to.

CURLING.

An Eastern Ontario Curling League game was played here Monday. Napanee winning by 14 points.

BROCKVILLE.	NAPANEE.
Wright, Lockridge,	
Mallory, Maybee,	
Downey, Smith,	
Hutchison, sk....19	Bellhouse, sk....21
Adams, Daly,	
Simpson, Boyce,	
Wilkinson, Leonard,	
Booth, sk.....11	Ham, sk.....23

Inter-Rink Matches.

The following is the result of the matches as played to date:

Friday, Jan. 15th.—	
Allison, Neilson,	
Madill, Douglas,	
Francisco, Rose,	
Templeton, Lockridge,	
Bellhouse, sk....14	Chinnick, sk.....9
Cleall, Fennell,	
Wilson, Bogart,	
Pollard, Hardy,	
Symington, Maybee,	
Herrington, sk....13	Smith, sk.....11

Monday, Jan. 18th.—	
Pollard, Cox,	
Wilson, Hill,	
Symington, Hall,	
Herrington, sk....13	Leonard, sk.....10
Tuesday, Jan. 19th.—	
Walsh, Millsap,	
Riddie, Trimble,	
Reid, Daly,	
Ham, sk.....15	Robinson, sk.....14
Allison, Watson,	
Madill, MacDonald,	
Francisco, Grange,	
Templeton, Buston,	
Bellhouse, sk....14	Alexander, sk.....15

Thursday, Jan. 21st.—	
Cleall, Allison,	
Pollard, Francisco,	
Symington, Templeton,	
Herrington, sk....15	Bellhouse, sk....16
Fennell, Neilson,	
MacDonald, Hill,	
Grange, Hardy,	
Bustin, sk.....10	Smith, sk.....15

THIS IS A SMOOTH FILES.

Kingston News: "If reports be true young Stanley Files who appeared at the police court and was remanded one week for sentence on the charge of theft, is a much married man and although only about 23 years of age he has, it is claimed, three wives living. As regards wife No. One, very little is known, with the exception that she is supposed to be living some place in the States. Another wife is here with him in the city being in company with him when he was arrested and it is said that another partner of his joys and sorrows resides in the vicinity of Odessa. Files' record in criminal circles is also not of the best, this not being the first time that he was in the hands of the law. In June 1901 he was arrested by Sergt. Nesbitt on strength of a telegram received from the chief of police of Deseronto where he was wanted on the charge of stealing a quantity of goods. He was taken back to that town and found guilty, being sentenced to three months in the common jail. Files is well known here, having spent a portion of the past two summers in town.

pressure required for the Electric Company. 3rd—As to how soon we can obtain power from either of the above sources no one can tell, resting entirely, and depending entirely, as to how soon ample water will be forthcoming.

4th—The Water Works boiler is only adequate for their own use, and repairs cannot be made until water sufficient to guarantee the shutting off of steam long enough to repair is forthcoming.

5th—Boiler and engine makers will not undertake to furnish the necessary boiler and engine in less than from sixty to ninety days, one firm thinking they might get it ready in sixty days and two others not less than ninety days.

6th—Under the circumstances this company will do everything, anything that can be done in reason to help improve the situation. This company will loan to the town the use of its poles, wires and are dynamo used for street lighting, and other apparatus for the purpose of street lighting, and place the same in any convenient place where said dynamo will be adequately protected from the weather, at its own cost and free from any cost to the corporation of Napanee, if the said corporation can procure sufficient power from any person or persons, or corporations in the Town of Napanee.

7th—It being distinctly understood and agreed that the said Corporation of Napanee pay all the costs of procuring said power to operate the same, and of operating the same. The loan of said poles, wires, dynamo, etc., to continue only for such a time, and until this company consider that they have sufficient power necessary for lighting the streets as at present indicated by twenty four arc lamps.

8th—The loan of said poles, wires, dynamo, etc., to be without prejudice to either the Napanee Water and Electric Light Co. or the Town of Napanee in any negotiations that may hereafter be entered into, either on behalf of this said company, or on behalf of the Town of Napanee, as this company only wish to deal with the town (as represented by the mayor and council) and the individual citizens, as well as in the most friendly and honorable manner and only ask the same treatment be accorded the Company. The inability of the Co., at present to furnish the necessary power to operate the street lights the places of business, and residences of townspeople, the individual members of this Co. very much regret.

Your very respectfully,

A. E. KNIGHT, Mgr.

P. S.—Since writing the above, boiler has been temporarily repaired and we are giving you street lights up to 1.30 a. m.

Moved by Councillors Lapum and Williams that the communication be received and filed for future reference.

Moved in amendment by Councillors Waller and Graham, that the communication be sent back to Mr. Knight, and asking him to furnish this council with the reasons why the John R. Scott electric light plant is not running; also why the Napanee Electric Light Company's incandescent system is not running and when the council may expect the same plants to be running.

The Mayor ruled this motion out of order as in his opinion it did not amend the original motion, and was therefore no amendment.

The original motion was voted upon and declared carried.

A by-law was passed appointing Dr. G

in which he stated he was being assessed for waterworks privileges, electric lighting etc., where he received no benefits from them. He wished property assessed as farm lands. Mr. Geo. Simpson who also resides in that neighborhood, made similar requests. Both requests were referred to the Finance Committee to report.

As the Street Committee is the most important one of the Council, especially as it controls the largest expenditure of money Council. Waller is desirous of having its accounts so kept that when the annual statement is printed, the ratepayers will readily understand how the money has been expended and for what purpose hence the following motion:

Moved by Coun. Waller, seconded by Coun. Ming, that the treasurer be instructed to keep separate accounts of the street expenditure so that the annual printed statement will show exactly the actual expenses of the several departments of the said committee. Carried.

Dr. Cowan medical health officer, during the recent smallpox outbreak addressed the council and gave a description of the precautions taken by the Board of Health and himself during the preliminaries of the recent smallpox case. He had first been informed of Mr. Ferguson's condition by Dr. Simpson, who told him that Mr. Ferguson was troubled with some eruptive disease. In company with Dr. Simpson he visited the case, but not being satisfied Dr. Leonard was also consulted. They were all of the opinion that it was a case for the Provincial Board of Health to decide. Consequently he telephoned the Provincial Board of Health and an expert was sent down. Upon the arrival of the expert he visited the case and after a careful examination pronounced it emphatically a case of smallpox, though of a mild form. He advised the procuring of a tent for isolation purposes, nevertheless all were quite familiar with the subsequent acts of the Board of Health in the matter.

There was quite a lot of talk on the streets at present as to the town getting into trouble over the case, and the Board of Health would have to fall back on the Provincial Board of Health if there was any trouble over the matter. Every possible care had been given the patient, and those who had been quarantined in consequence, and there should be no reason for dissatisfaction.

A number of accounts were brought before the council and ordered settled. Council adjourned.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

R. H. HAYWARD, WINNIPEG,

Buys and sells Manitoba Farm Lands and Winnipeg properties. Invests funds in mortgages at good rate of interest or in real bearing properties.

25 Years' Experience.

Correspondence Solicited.

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As our stock-taking time is almost at hand we have decided to greatly reduce our stock by offering great Bargains in CHINA AND CROCKERY.

Fancy Lamps, Fancy Toilet Sets, Fancy Dinner Sets, China Berry Sets, Glass Water Sets, Glass Tea Sets, China Biscuit Jars, China Chocolate Pots, in fact everything in this Department at cut prices.

Sale to Last One Week Only.

So come with the crowd to the never failing bargain centre.

McINTOSH BROS.

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOCK.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER VI.

People called the Orange King a lucky man. He, himself, when he could be got to talk, declared that Luck consisted in knowing when to take Time by the forelock and how to twist the thin grey wisp. "Do now" was his favorite maxim. It actuated his life and all his actions, whether it was a question of smashing a rival's line of steamships, or so small a matter as ordering his winter supply of household coal. His second favorite maxim was "Tomorrow went out when the Telegraph came in." There was nothing new in his creed, which was the old one of "Time is money." Only—he lived up to it, and so came in ahead of all competitors in whatsoever field.

His visit to the Palace in Bloomsbury lasted exactly thirty-five minutes.

Hector took him through Bravo's room in Chardford Street, along the corridor where the ten kept constant guard, and into the great White Hall. The Orange King said nothing. He shrugged his shoulders in a curiously un-English way when he caught sight of the silver throne; that was the only sign of surprise he allowed himself to express.

Don Augustin, in his court dress, awaited them here. In spite of Hector's warnings, Bravo, it was evident, was intent on ceremony and formality. But, somehow, Smith's unruffled calm and cold eye wrought their effect; and with a sigh of resignation Don Augustin opened the door leading into the boudoir and waved an invitation to enter.

Maddalena was awaiting them. It was a curious partie carree: Bravo, old and grey, with the wrinkled sad face of disappointed age; Smith, quiet, keen, not fifty, clean shaven but for a heavy iron-grey moustache and the tiniest of tufts on the lower lip; Grant, tall, fair, with a fresh young face, and a Viking's head of crinkly gold hair; and the Queen, radiant and richly young, with the bloom of a newly-opened rose.

Mr. Smith spoke a single sentence of hurried compliment. He knew something of the sort was expected of him, and he got through it as quickly as possible. This was the one moment when it could be said that he was not altogether at his ease. Maddalena blushed and bowed.

"I suppose I may see those papers now," he said, looking towards Hector.

A casket lay on the table. Maddalena moved towards it, and opened it with a little gold key that hung at her chateleine.

"I have spent all the day in setting them in order," she said, "so as to save your time."

"Thank you. May I sit?" Don Augustin looked horrified, but Maddalena waved her hand to a chair. The Orange King sat down, and for ten minutes read document after document, paying no attention to the others, who awaited eagerly the result of his scrutiny.

"That's all right," he said shortly, when he had finished. "Now, the next thing is to assign to me the promised monopoly of the orange trade. I am going to sink half a million in this venture. If the affair comes to nothing, I am the only one who loses anything. If it comes off all right, I must see that I don't lose. My experience is that kings have short memories." He spoke a little bitterly; for it was

I shall place at your disposal as soon as it is advisable for you to leave England." Then with a swift turn to Grant, "Is there anything else you think it necessary to discuss now?"

"There is so much that there is nothing," said Hector.

"Then," said Mr. Smith, rising from his chair and buttoning his overcoat, "I shall be going. With your permission, madam," he added, remembering the courtesy due to Maddalena.

"Sir," she said, "I thank you. And I hope to make you believe that if kings have short memories, queens have long ones."

"Madam," he replied, "may your hope be realized. I can wish you nothing better—nothing better for myself, either," he added, with a laugh that tried to be cynical.

Don Augustin opened the door of the boudoir, to escort the Orange King through the maze. Hector was about to follow, but a sign from Maddalena held him. The chamberlain and the millionaire passed out, and the door closed.

Hector turned and faced the Queen. There was silence for a moment.

"What do you think of the Orange King?" said he.

"Think!" she cried: "I do not think. I feel. I feel. And I know now that I shall sit on the throne of my fathers."

"I thought he would impress you that way."

"There is such an air of calm confidence, of assured success about him."

"That's half the battle in this world," said Hector. "Give people the impression that you're going to win and you remove half the probable obstacles. They say, 'It won't be good to rub against that man. Better to be on his side than against him.' Yes, Thomas Smith is a great character."

"I shall know how to reward him when I come to my own," said Maddalena.

"O, there's the monopoly," laughed Hector.

"That's nothing," said she, "that's all to my advantage. Do you know, I have been wondering during these last days how I am ever to reward you and Don Augustin sufficiently."

"Wait until the work is done, dear lady."

"O, but I can't help thinking and planning."

"I don't think we shall want any reward. Is that ungracious? What I mean is that to Don Augustin it will be enough to see his beloved mistress on the throne of her fathers, to see the people of his dear island freed from tyranny and happy under your rule, to die among the green of the palms he loves so well."

"And yourself?"

"I?—There will be some excitement, a trifle of fighting, a trifle of plotting and planning. Let me have my share in these, and let me see you crowned in the Cathedral of Palm City—surely that is reward great enough for me."

Yet as he spoke he knew that he was keeping back somewhat of his desire. For even as he looked at her a certain strange tremor, a divine shudder ran through him, stirring him as Spring stirs the sap.

From where he sat in shadow he looked at her. Was ever woman so witching as this? She was in the ripening prime of youth, and the mere body of her, rounded and supple, seemed the sweet composite of all lovable maidenhood. A smile lin-

He let himself in quietly by means of the latch-key Bravo had given him. The old man's rooms were empty. Expecting, therefore, to find him with the Queen, Hector went along the secret passage into the White Hall, and tapped at the door of the boudoir. There was no answer, so Hector opened the door and entered. The boudoir was empty, too, but it was brilliantly lighted, and looked as if Maddalena had just left it. He had hardly entered before she returned.

"Mr. Grant," she cried, in delighted surprise. "You are welcome indeed."

"The humblest of your servants, madam," he said, bowing low.

She gave him her hand, and he stooped to kiss it, but she withdrew it hastily.

"No, no, that is for the Queen. For your friend, your English shake of the hand is better."

And again she extended her hand frankly, while that wonderful rippling smile irradiated her features.

"You bring me news?"

"We are beginning. Look."

And Hector gave her the Orange King's laconic message.

As she read it she sighed joyously.

"Mr. Smith does not waste words," she cried. "You go to-morrow?"

"Surely—unless you have other commands."

"I? What have I to do with it, my friend? You are doing all these things for me—you and Don Augustin."

On the last occasion Maddalena had said, "Don Augustin and you." Hector wondered if the transposition were intentional, and if it were whether it was due to his sudden importance in the scheme of affairs or to the beginning of something deeper.

He looked on her with all a lover's earnestness, and for a moment he fancied that in her smile he could read something of happy augury. But he put the dream behind him, for your true lover is ever the first to discount alluring prospects.

"Yes," he said, "I shall go to-morrow."

"O! how I wish I were a man!" she cried. "Then I could come, too—come and see my own land, my own people."

"Your day is not far off," Hector answered. "I have been making a little calculation, and I find that, if all things go smoothly, it is possible for you to be crowned on the first day of the New Year, the new century. Six months is surely a little time to wait."

"It does not seem long to you who are doing something. But when all one's doing is just waiting, a day is a year—a week an eternity. Why, in six months I may be dead!"

Like a flash the vision came, and like a flash it was gone and forgotten. He laughed lightly, and set it down, inwardly, to his "confoundingly vivid imagination."

"You must not say things like that," he answered her. "If you are not hopeful and fearless how can we have high hearts?"

"O! I do not think that I shall fail you in hope," she assured him. "Yet has not one of your poets said, 'Hope thou not much, and fear thou not at all? Hope has been my food all these years, and I think there is sufficient left to carry me on to the end.'"

"Especially," said Hector, "since the end is so near. To be sure, nothing actual, nothing tangible, is done yet—beyond enlisting the sympathy of the Orange King."

"And that was your doing."

"It was nothing—but the work seems so straightforward, so simple, that I am all confidence."

"Your departure for Palmetto is sudden, and Don Augustin and I did not think it would come so quickly, yet we have been making preparations. Far into the night we wrote. See?"

"These are for you."

"And they are—?"

"Introductions to the leaders in

About the ...House

SCHOOL LUNCHEONS.

Mothers, did you ever stop to think that during the school term your boys and girls who attend school regularly eat nearly one-fourth of their meals in the form of cold lunches? And do you not readily see how nutritious, easily digested foods, or those possessing the reverse qualities, may keep the studious little folk healthy and happy, or sow the seeds of indigestion and a long list of consequent ills?

There are three points to keep in view in the preparation of the school lunch—a quantity that will satisfy the growing child's appetite, to serve it in the most tempting form, and to provide such combinations as shall be thoroughly wholesome. The modern lunch box of pasteboard or other unwashable material, while appealing to the eye because of its neatness, is certainly no real improvement over an old-time basket, or better still a bright tin pail or box. Food placed in a tin receptacle will keep sweet and fresh, it may be closed securely against dust, and after the contents have been eaten the tin may be easily cleansed, ready for the next time. Surely a metal lunch-box is more sanitary than one of paper or wood.

When the student opens the box to find the contents daintily wrapped in a white napkin, the inviting appearance of the whole helps to sharpen the appetite. But those accustomed to the eating of cold lunches know what care is necessary in the matter of that napkin; a clean one is needed almost daily to keep the lunch and its appointments sweet and clean. Experience has shown me that paraffin paper is preferable to linen as a wrapper, and it is less troublesome, too, for it may be renewed as often as is desirable, without any of the work of laundering.

In packing the lunch any pie, cakes or other articles disposed to be soft or sticky should be inclosed in separate papers.

And what shall the children eat at school? Modern cookery has revolutionized the school lunch, as well as other methods of dining, and the balanced ration is as easy to provide for school children as for the animals at the barn. There are cheese and nut and fish and meat and fruit sandwiches, and recipes for their correct formulation without number. With the handy little meat and vegetable choppers in many of our homes there are various potted meats or vegetables, to be easily prepared in palatable and convenient form for the lunch box. The always popular hard-boiled eggs are now "deviled" or "stuffed," but they go just the same. Recently we saw a boy's grandmother prepare one by splitting it lengthwise, spreading the two pieces with salt and pepper, and pinning together with a clean wooden toothpick.

Then we have in our stores at reasonable cost the many appetizing kinds of biscuits and crackers, and for dessert there may be made a great variety of dainty and wholesome custards in crust or cups, or puddings which may be nicely packed in little cups.

Many of these lunch dishes, as the cook-mother knows, are no real trouble in the preparation, as they are set aside from the daily family cooking, or else made from leftovers after the meals. And so, by the exercise of a little loving thought, the school boys and girls can be so wisely and well provided with dinner that the mother will never, never hear them say, "I wish I could be home for dinner to-day."

million in this venture. If the affair comes to nothing, I am the only one who loses anything. If it comes off all right, I must see that I don't lose. My experience is that kings have short memories." He spoke a little bitterly; for it was only a couple of years before that a successful annexation of territory on the Congo brought to a certain grasping monarch much solid revenue, and to Thomas Smith, who had provided the major part of the capital, nothing, absolutely nothing, except a Star and a Ribbon, both of which he had returned.

"Sir!" began Don Augustin, aflame with anger, his hand on his throating-fork sword.

"With you, madam, it is, of course different," went on Mr. Smith, unheeding the interruption. "Still—"

Maddalena smiled. "Our agreement shall be in writing, sir. I should prefer it so. Will you write the paper? I will sign it."

Don Augustin led the way, resentfully, to an escribed. For a couple of minutes Mr. Smith wrote. Then he rose and read the following:

"We, Maddalena, Queen of the Isle of Palms, hereby agree and promise to grant and deliver, duly signed and sealed, to Thomas Smith, of Orange House, Duke Street, Liverpool, a charter of monopoly of the orange trade of the Isle of Palms, for the term of ninety-nine (99) years, in consideration of services rendered and to be rendered; and we further agree and promise that such charter shall be granted and delivered within six months of the date of our coronation."

"I think that is sufficient for my side of the transaction. As a matter of fact, until you are recognised by the Powers, this agreement is not worth the paper it's written on. But that comes later. I have also written an undertaking on my part to finance this enterprise in consideration of receiving the monopoly."

Don Augustin took both papers with shaking hands—poor old man! What a moment it was for him—and having read them passed them to Maddalena. Without reading either she placed them on the table.

"Don Augustin," she said, "you advise me to sign this document!"

"Yes, madam," and her chamberlain bowed.

Then Hector had his breath taken away by the same question being put to him. The blood surged in his ears, and with dim eyes he saw the face of the Queen, smiling yet wistful. In a voice he did not recognise for his own, he replied:

"Yes, madam."

So the Queen took her first official document and signed it clearly and boldly—"Maddalena R."

The Orange King signed the second paper, and an exchange was made.

"I don't want to interfere in any plans you may have made, madam," he said; "but to a certain extent, the man who pays the piper has the right to call the tune. I would suggest, therefore, that Mr. Grant go out to Palm Island as soon as it is convenient. He can prospect, see what the state of affairs is like, how much the Palmettos are to be relied upon, and arrange for your going there as soon as possible. I shall be glad to see you ruling over the island, madam. Anything will be better than Hispaniolan misrule. It costs me quite £15,000 a year."

"We had decided that Mr. Grant should go out soon," said Don Augustin.

"Good," said Mr. Smith, "I go back to Liverpool to-night. To-morrow I shall write Mr. Grant and tell him when he ought—when I think he ought to start. Advices from my agents in Palmetto will await me. If their report is favorable, I shall at once place orders for ammunition and guns. It will be a provisional order only, until Mr. Grant reports fully as to the necessary quantities. One of my steamers will take the armaments from England to Antwerp, where they will be transhipped for the island; and, another steamer

ring him as Spring stirs the sap.

From where he sat in shadow he looked at her. Was ever woman so witching as this? She was in the ripening prime of youth, and the mere body of her, rounded and supple, seemed the sweet composite of all joyous maidenhood. A smile lingered about the pomegranates of her parted lips—a smile that was, he whispered, a butterfly, one of her kind, pure thoughts made visible. The light touched her hair. A crown would soon rest on that most queenly head, yet what bauble of gold and jewels could ever match her beauty half so well as that present dark glory?

He had dallied with the daring thought before this hour. But it was always half dreamfully: she was the princess in a poem, and in poems all things are possible, none more possible than the impossible. And this was no poem—this was life, where things are often impossible.

Still—

O! but he loved her, he loved her. The full revelation shone swift upon him, as the sun smites the sea at dawn. He walked in the midst of the great epiphany. It was Spring, and all about him leagues of daffodils shook golden lances; the green hills flamed emerald; the sea was silver at white heat; and every thicket was like his heart, a nest of singing birds, every bird singing the self-same song of "I love her, I love her."

Her voice broke in on his moment. "You do not hope for much."

He laughed, bewildered yet happy. "Ah! I may not tell you all I hope; but, as the old Scots saying goes, 'She that hodes a silk gown may get the sleeve o't.'"

Don Augustin returned. He looked keenly at Maddalena and then at Hector. Some suspicion was in his mind, and for a moment a dark shadow wrinkled his brow. But the suspicion and the shadow passed.

"Your Mr. Smith is a terrible man, a machine," he cried. "Ah! if I had only met him years ago, instead of trusting to your politicians—they are not statesmen. He settles the fate of a nation with the swiftness and precision of the guillotine."

"He is a business man—the business man of the future," said Hector, glad of relief from his mad dream. "We are beginning to feel the necessity for such men in our government. Our Secretary for the Colonies is a business man. The making of steel screws and the selling of them was no bad preparation for empire-building."

"That will be our difficulty when we form a Cabinet in Palmetto," said Bravo. "We are not a business people. We are poets and dreamers, we are fighters and lovers."

"One or two of Smith's heads of departments might be induced to take portfolios," laughed Hector. "Smith himself would make no bad Royal Chancellor."

"Ah!" sighed Bravo. "All that is on the knees of the gods; and, meanwhile, there is the ousting of Hispaniola. Mr. Smith has great faith in you."

"That is hopeful," rejoined Hector.

"I, too," said Maddalena. "Then I am fully armed," Hector answered, all his heart thanking her from his eyes.

"He sees that you are enthusiastic," said Bravo. "And enthusiasm wins more battles than the sword."

Two nights later Hector received the following characteristic note:

"Orange House, Duke Street, Liverpool.

"Dear Sir,—You had better start for Palmetto on Friday. Our boat, the s. s. Jobba, leaves the Mersey at 8 p. m. on that day. I shall expect to see you on board about 6 p. m. Yours truly,

THOMAS SMITH."

Hector sought Don Augustin at Johnson's, but not finding him there took his way to Charford Street.

sudden, and Don Augustin and I did not think it would come so quickly, yet we have been making preparations. Far into the night we wrote. See?"

"These are for you."

"And they are—?"

"Introductions to the leaders in Palmetto, lists of all our chief friends, particulars of where, you may find them and how you are to make yourself known to them. Then, there is an open letter or commission appointing you my representative in the island, authorizing you to do in my name what you deem best for the cause, and commanding our friends to obey your orders in all things as though the orders were our own."

Hector knew from Bravo that some such commission would be given to him, but he did not surmise that the fulgess and power of it would be so great as this. He was touched by the extravagance of confidence, and he could not help showing it in his face.

"I am overpowered by your Majesty's trust in me."

"Is it not deserved? Can I do less than acknowledge in the only way yet possible to me all that you have done, all that you are undertaking, all that you are risking? It is little more than a week since Don Augustin brought you to me, and said, 'This is your saviour, this is the saviour of Palmetto.' Since that night how much has happened: you have abandoned a career in which you might have attained, who knows what eminence; you have—"

"Pray, pray," interrupted Hector.

"No, you must let me speak. You have sacrificed time and money to find the means of doing me and my country the greatest service we need; and now you are going to increase the debt by risking your life and enduring all perils for my sake and my country's. Ah! my confidence is little for all this."

(To be Continued.)

HIPPOPOTAMUS IS DOOMED.

War is Declared Against This Dangerous Amphibian.

The hippopotamus is doomed.

The regulations drawn up some time ago to control big-game hunters in the Soudan are to be revised shortly, and the "hippo"—whose hunter and killer was taxed when the Soudan was first opened up—the "hippo," as aforesaid is doomed to "a sort of" extermination.

"Because," said Sir Harry Johnston in conversation with a newspaper representative, "it's all very well for people to talk about extermination in regard to the 'hippo,' but it will prove a very difficult matter to get rid of him. There are vast marshes in Africa to which he can and will resort, and from which will only be driven at last by a well-equipped, and determined body of men."

"I am perhaps a little fanatical with regard to the preservation of lower animal life," went on Sir Harry, "but I should not carry my passion for it so far as to let a lion loose in England. And the 'hippo' in the rivers of Africa is as dangerous as the lion would be on dry land. Let the lion alone, and he lets you alone—especially has a terror of a white man's face—but the 'hippo' causes more deaths annually in Africa than the lion and the leopard together. He constantly attacks boats from which he has received no offence, killed or mauling their occupants, and he destroys fields and gardens by the score. What he does not eat he sits on."

A hundred men may make an encampment, but it takes a woman to make a home.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.

the meals. And so, by the exercise of a little loving thought, the school boys and girls can be so wisely and well provided with dinner that the mother will never, never hear them say, "I wish I could be home for dinner to-day."

MEANING OF MENU NAMES.

The modern cook book has many phases quite unfamiliar to our grandmothers, and likewise recipes given in current magazines have sauces, dressings and relishes with unpronounceable names that seem so foreign we are apt to deny ourselves many delectable dishes through ignorance of their meaning, while the hotel menu, or bill of fare, dismays the timid soul who has no idea that frappe is a delight to the palate when one is weary. The following list, while not complete, may help inexperienced housekeepers to a better acquaintance with many appetizing dainties:

Au Bleu, a French term applied to fish boiled in flavored white wine.

Au Gras, dressed with meat gravy.

Au Jus, in the natural juice or gravy.

A bouquet of herbs is parsley, thyme and green onions tied together.

Bain-marie is either a bath of wine, spices and vinegar (English term), or a French double boiler for keeping sauces hot.

Bechamel, a sauce to serve hot with meats, made of butter (or drippings), flour, white stock and herbs.

Bisque, a clear soup, made of shellfish.

Blazer, a dish under which is a receptacle for coals to keep it hot.

Bouillon, the common, delicate, clear soup of France.

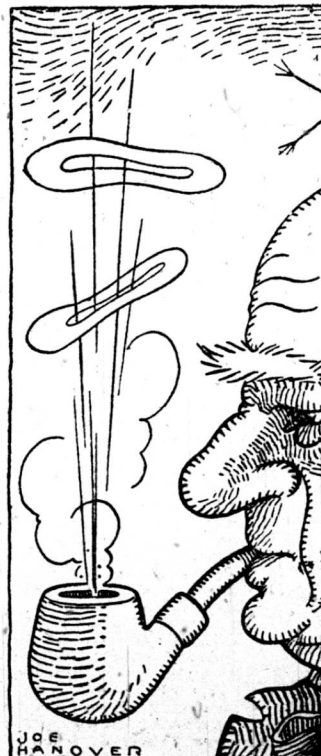
Bordelaise, a sauce similar to Bechamel, with the addition of half a glass of claret.

Braised meat is meat steamed in a closely covered pan with bacon herbs or spices.

Cafe au lait, one-half black coffee and one-half hot milk.

Cafe Noir, black coffee, usually drunk clear at the close of a meal.

Canapes are strips of stale bread



AN IMPENDING

Bug Lover—Fairest Angelina, for I refuse, and I throw myself into the

fried and spread with seasoned fish or meat paste.

Casseroles is a baking dish, though sometimes a form of potatoes or rice surrounding a meat or oyster stew is termed a casserole.

Chartreuse, which has a covering and browned in the oven.

Collops, slices of cooked meat fried in tomato sauce or in batter.

Consomme, strong, clear meat soup.

Croquettes, a base of cooked meat or vegetable, mixed with egg, butter and seasoning, shaped and dredged with egg and bread crumbs, and fried one minute in boiling fat.

Croustades, fried forms of bread to serve minced meat or eggs on.

Croutons, stale bread in one-half inch cubes, browned in a slow oven for use in soup.

Entree, a side dish served with the first course.

GOOD RECIPES.

Escalloped Oysters.—Roll crackers and drain oysters as usual, but stir the entire mixture moistened with egg and milk in a dish, being careful not to break the oysters. This may be turned into a chafing dish and cooked until the oysters curl, or it may be fried in small cakes on a soapstone griddle, like pancakes. Always use plenty of butter with scalloped oysters.

Butter Scotch.—One pound of granulated sugar, 1 teacup water. Stir until dissolved; when it becomes a dark straw color remove from the fire and stir in 2 tablespoons of the very best of butter just softened a little. Set back over the fire a few minutes, flavor with lemon juice or the extract, pour out into a buttered dish and when cool cut into squares.

Stuffed Apples.—Select sour apples as nearly of a size as possible, in order to bake evenly. Remove the cores carefully and enough of the apple to make a little "cup," in which place a filling of seasoned bread crumbs and chopped meat. A walnut meat or two may be added.

Lemon Mince Pie.—Take six large lemons; grate the rinds, then squeeze the juice into a large bowl. To this add two pounds each of seeded raisins, currants, sugar and chopped apples. Add the grated lemon peel and one and a half pounds of beef suet chopped fine, with four ounces of citron, or of citron and candied orange and lemon peel mixed. Mix thoroughly, pour over it a glass of rich fruit juice or syrup—the recipe originally called for wine or other liquor, which many prefer not to use. The filling is then ready for use but is better to stand and mellow for a few days.

USEFUL HINTS.

If boiling water is poured over potatoes and they are left in the water 15 minutes they will bake in about half the time.

Potatoes will bake nicely on the top of the stove if covered with an iron basin. If there is a very hot fire, place underneath an asbestos mat. Turn the potatoes occasionally.

Place a dish of unslacked lime in the cellar where the winter vegetables are stored. It will absorb the moisture given off by the vegetables, brought indoors from the garden, and will prevent the unpleasant odor arising from warmth and moisture. Vegetables may be covered with dry dirt and lime sprinkled over the top.

Leave the kettle uncovered after you drop the biscuit dough into the liquor for a potpie and they will not be heavy. This antagonizes the old-time custom of keeping the pot closely covered, but try it and be convinced.

Paint the brass fixtures of a hanging lamp which have become tarnished and unsightly, with white enamel. They can then be made to take on a beautiful gilding.

In winter, delicate fabrics are liable to tear or crack from stiffening too

HORSES JUMPING FEATS

GREAT PERFORMANCES II THE LAST 100 YEARS.

Lambert's Great Leap—Chandler's Jump of 39 Feet Un- beaten.

From time immemorial great jumping feats have been performed by horses, and while many recorded are unreliable and open to question, the majority are genuine. One of the former class, around which yet hovers a breath of romanticism, is the oft mentioned leap of Black Bess the tireless steed of the outlaw Dick Turpin. The mare is said to have cleared the Hornsey toll gate on the outskirts of London with Turpin on her back. Whether or not such an event ever happened it is impossible now to determine, but long after Turpin passed away the Hornsey toll gate was pointed out. It was 6 feet 10 inches high, and on the top bar was a choveaux de frise; but however daring this jump, there are dozens of a much later date and unquestionable which cast Black Bess's completely in the shade. Hunting counties produce great jumpers.

One of the most historic horse leaps known to the Old World is "Lambert's Leap," which took place in 1759, near New-castle-on-Tyne. Cuthbert Lambert's mare took fright, and on reaching a bridge the parapet of which was 34 feet high, jumped upon and off it, clearing a barn below and covering a distance of 46 feet, the actual height of the drop being 36 feet. The bough of a tree broke the fall; but though the rider was unhurt the mare died, and the shock was so great that all the joints of her back were dislocated.

To commemorate this exploit "Lambert's Leap" was carved on one of the coping stones of the bridge. Curiously enough this stone was knocked away in 1760 by another horse, ridden by a man named Nicholson of Newcastle, which jumped over

THE PRECISE SPOT.

More curious still, there was a third leap at the same spot in 1771, the rider being the servant of Sir John Hussey Delaval. As already mentioned, Lambert escaped unhurt, while in Nicholson's case "the man it was that died," and both Sir John's horse and rider were killed.

There is a substantiated record of a horse having jumped a wall six feet high and one foot wide in the neighborhood of Paisley. The late Gen. Wallace once made a bet with Cunningham of Craighs that a horse belonging to one of the officers of the regiment would jump six feet. The bet was accepted, the horse was named, and he won the money easily for the General. The trial took place over a wall bounding a cottage garden, and before the horse could be pulled up he cleared another wall 4½ feet high. Alongside of these records it seems nothing out of the way to learn that on New Year's Day, 1877, when the Duke of Beaufort's hounds met at Colcat Barn, Major Bayley, riding a pony, 14 hands high, cleared a wall 5 feet 6 inches in height. The merit of the leap is, however, enhanced when it is remembered that it took place with hounds and that the pony was not brought fresh out at the stable.

A still better jump with hounds is that taken by one Perkins, whip of the East Sussex hounds in 1823. After a good run the fox made for Lord Chichester's seat, Stammer Park, near Brighton and scrambled over the wall with the pack at his brush. Perkins was in a good place and evidently carried away by the excitement of the moment rode at and cleared a wall

SEVEN FEET HIGH.

These leaps are not given as anything approaching to an exhaustive list of high jumps, but are merely selected because they are authenticated.

One of the best performances over

sprained ankle. Another man while hunting in the year 1780 dropped thirty feet into an old shaft. The horse was killed, but the rider escaped.

WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

Foreigners often wonder that Irish horses are such adept jumpers. The reason is plain. In the olden times in Ireland a country stallion was prized not for his good looks, make, conformation or breeding, but for the manner in which he could acquit himself over a country. At the old spring country fairs in Ireland it was no unusual sight sixty or seventy years ago to see a string of about twenty stallions' all ridden by their owners or owners' sons, careered about madly and taking sensational jumps. For it was well known that he that got through the most sensational performance was sure to command the largest share of patronage from the onlookers, and hundreds of intending breeders used to attend such fairs for the purpose of judging for themselves as to the merits of the representative candidates for stud honors.

The fair in the County Waterford, held on May 1, was a great place for showing stallions, and several notable jumps were made. A great many years ago a horse named Skylark, owned by a Mr. Pradergast, and ridden by Mergin, a groom, jumped into the pound over a wall 6 feet 1 inch and jumped out of it again. At the fair of Glynn, held in the southern limits of Tipperary, this stallion's jumping was greatly in vogue. On one occasion great competition was being carried on, and two brothers of the name of Walsh from Kilkenny, with their stallions, were in it. Finding they could not best their opponents, one of the Walshes laid flat on the top of a five-bar gate while the other jumped the stallion over him. Lord Waterford, father of the present Lord Charles Beresford, rode a horse over a six-foot wall after a long run with the hounds.

But a jump of real daring was performed in 1870 by John Ryan, oldest brother of the Ryans of Scarteen, on his mare Steal-a-Way. The deer and hounds had got into Croker's domain at Ballinagarde, around which there was a stone wall

TEN FEET HIGH.

All the horsemen started to go around to the entrance gate, but no such sportsmanlike tactics for Ryan. He had a man who was carting crushed stones pull his wagon within a few feet of the wall. Then turning the mare around he slapped her on the neck and drove her at it. Knowing what was expected of her, Steal-a-Way, with the agility of a fawn, hopped up on the box of stones and with another bound went over the wall.

A younger brother of the same family, named Clement, rode a hunter over an iron spiked gate 6 feet 6 inches high in a run with the Tipperary hounds in 1882. At the Charleville race in 1875 a chaser named Sailor, owned by Capt. Stammer Gubbins, brother of John Gubbins, owner of Ard Patrick, cleared 33 feet over the water jump with 170 pounds on his back. This horse ran fifth in the Grand National of 1874, with 175 pounds up.

A horse named Cigar, owned by Allen McDonough, jumped 29 feet in a steeplechase in England. W. McDonough, a brother of the same man rode a horse called Perfection over six walls, 6 feet high for a big wager.

George Low, owner of the mighty Barcalaine, had a gray horse named Jack Spring that jumped a 6-foot wall at the Dublin horse show of 1873, and repeated the performance at Waterford. Jack Spring was truly a wonderful horse, but about the most unmanageable brute that ever was bridled—a rushing devil that no one could ride, and yet he could jump 6 feet from a standstill.

OWNS 20,000,000 ACRES

DON LUIS TERRAZAS THE RICHEST MEXICAN.

Employs Ten Thousand Men, and
Is Worth \$200,000,000—Son
a Gambler.

Of all the cattle kings on the Western Continent, Don Luis Terrazas, of Chihuahua, Mexico, stands at the head. His dozen wide-spreading ranches reach out over 20,000,000 acres of valley and mountain land, one-half of which is as fine grazing range as can be found in America. The Mexican Central Railroad cuts across one of his big ranches in a continuous stretch of 110 miles writes a correspondent.

As the train on which I was a passenger followed the ribbons of steel down a long valley, the herds of fattening bovines were scattered, far and wide, quietly grazing in the warm sunshine. Now and then the locomotive would toot frantically and the train slacken in speed. Cattle were on the track, and they had to be scared off. Every few miles a cowboy was riding along the railroad keeping the cattle from getting in the way of passing trains.

ONE MILLION CATTLE.

Nearly 1,000,000 cattle are nipping the grass from this group of mammoth ranches. A half-million sheep find grazing on the same ranges, as do also some 200,000 horses. Don Luis can control the price of beefsteak in Mexico. A heavy shipment from his herds is certain to affect prices in the central markets, and smaller dealers try to push their cattle into the market while the Terrazas steers are fattening at ease on the rich para grass.

But Don Luis is aware that man cannot live by beefsteak alone, so he has also gone into the farming business. A portion of the 10,000 men constantly in his employ are growing a variety of farm products on the patch of 100,000 acres of land which he keeps under cultivation. He believes that in farming by irrigation the supply of water should be made unailing as nearly as possible, so he has constructed a system of water for his crops and stock during a long siege of dry weather.

SON IS A GAMBLER.

The most influential man in the State of Chihuahua to-day is Don Luis Terrazas. He is a power financially. Besides his extensive real estate and live stock holdings, he has several millions invested in bank and factories. Those acquainted with his various property interests rate his wealth at from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 in Mexican money. He is a close friend of President Diaz, and was last year made Governor of the State of Shihuahua, which office he now holds.

Gov. Terrazas is also using his official cudgel in clearing the State of gambling dens. The Governor is a fearless man, and fortified in these measures by the National Administration and many of the best citizens, he is going right ahead in his work of reform, paying no attention to the hints at personal violence, revolution or the charges that he is curbing the liquor and gambling businesses in order to save his son from overindulgence, who, his enemies say lost \$90,000 at gambling in one night.

THE BOER EXILES.

Just now the population of Chihuahua is being increased by an influx of Boer colonists. Gen. W. D. Snyman, who was banished during the Boer War, is at the head of the movement. They have staked out a tract of one million acres of land along the Gulf coast in the State of Tamaulipas.

The Boer generals represent that within a few years at least five thousand families will have come across the seas from South Africa to locate permanently on this tract and on other lands adjoining, on which they hold options.

time custom of keeping the pot closely covered, but try it and be convinced.

Paint the brass fixtures of a hanging lamp which have become tarnished and unsightly, with white enamel. They can then be made to take on a beautiful gilding.

In winter, delicate fabrics are liable to tear or crack from stiffening too rapidly in a freezing atmosphere. To prevent this, make a weak brine of the last rinsing water by adding three or four handfuls of salt.

A broken feather may be repaired by fastening fine bonnet wire underneath, using silk the color of the plume, with a long buttonhole stitch.

SPENCER AND LUNATICS.

Great Psychologist Proves Butt of Jokes.

To the late Herbert Spencer the minds of lunatics had an odd fascination. Mr. Spencer was a frequent visitor to a number of asylums, and he would never laugh so heartily as when recounting some unconscious witticism of a lunatic.

Sometimes he would tell of the criticism a lunatic woman made on a sermon that was preached in her asylum. This criticism was brief, but it was telling.

"To think," said the woman, pointing toward the clergyman, "to think of him out and me in."

On another occasion Mr. Spencer and a friend were walking toward an asylum they proposed to visit. Their way led them across a railroad, and seated near the track they saw a young man reading. This young man was a lunatic, but they did not know it at the time.

"My friend," said Mr. Spencer pausing, "where does this railroad go to?"

The lunatic looked up from his interrogator a long stare of scorn. Then he replied:

"It doesn't go anywhere. We keep it here to run trains on."

Ascum—"Well, well! I congratulate you, old man; and how is the baby to be named?" Popley—"By my wife's people, it seems."



NG TRAGEDY.

the last time I ask you to be mine, is crater of yon fiery volcano.

and evidently carried away by the excitement of the moment rode at and cleared a wall

SEVEN FEET HIGH.

These leaps are not given as anything approaching to an exhaustive list of high jumps, but are merely selected because they are authenticated.

One of the best performances over water is unquestionably that of Alexander Campbell of Menzies in jumping the River Team. In 1856 Baker's hounds were running in the neighborhood of Granborough, when the team came in the way. Campbell had no idea he was so near the river, and even when he saw it had but a poor idea of its width. However, seeing that at last there was something to jump he held a tight rein on his gray horse Deceiver and jammed him at the river. The horse just cleared the water, which, on being measured, proved to be 27 feet 7 inches. "Campbell's leap," as it is now called, naturally caused some commotion and eventually a Mr. Gibson backed five of his horses for £50, to jump the team at the place crossed by Campbell. The horses, however, were entered to be sold at Tattersalls, so the match was made conditional on their not being sold. One was disposed of and the wager was decided with four horses.

The test came off in May 1856. Mr. Martin of Rugby backing the water. The horses were ridden by a 126-pound man. He first tried a narrower part of the river and all got over with a scramble. Over "Campbell's Leap" the first horse, a gray, fell on landing and thus lost the first £50; the others jumped into the water and Campbell's feat remained unbeaten. Three days later a dinner and a silver cup were given to Campbell in honor of the occasion.

While hunting with the Queen's hounds about eighty years ago Lord Villers cleared twenty-seven feet over a canal. But in point of distance all these performances are cast in the shade by Chandler's famous jump at Warwick in 1847. It is stated that the distance cleared was 32 feet, but there is some testimony

IN FAVOR OF 37 FEET.

The uncertainty seems to have arisen from two distances mentioned in Bell's Life of that itself the distance is given as 37 feet, but in a paragraph in another part of the paper it was stated to be 39 feet. William Archer, father of the jockey Fred Archer, saw the jump, however, and in later years testified in favor of the latter distance.

Lord Ingestre's horse Lather once jumped 27 feet 5 inches over damar pit in a run with the Pythley hounds. A horse named Culverthorne is said to have jumped 39 feet at Whissendene, but there does not appear to be any trustworthy record of the leap. At the close of 1887 Mr. Muntz, M. P., jumped into a chasm 40 feet deep, and one of the "leading cases" in this style of jumping is the famous chalk pit adventure of Paulet St. John, who in 1733 unintentionally jumped into a chalk pit 25 feet deep on Hunsley Down Hants. By a great good luck neither horse nor man was injured; and just a twelvemonth later the same pair won a hunters' race, the horse being entered in the name of "Beware Chalk Pit." On Farley Mount, not far from the scene of St. John's exploit, a monument was erected, the inscription giving the particulars just stated, and saying that the horse was buried underneath.

To a certain extent history repeated itself 114 years later, in March, 1847 when Barton Wallop, hunting with the Hursley hounds, jumped a newly made stake-and-barred fence and landed in a pit, the bottom of which was fifteen feet below the top of the fence. A young gentleman of Lancashire earned a niche in the gallery of notables by jumping on the battlement of Egremont Bridge near Whitehaven and dropping twenty feet into about one foot of water, with no worse consequence than a

6-foot wall in the Dublin horse show of 1873, and repeated the performance at Waterford. Jack Spring was truly a wonderful horse, but about the most unmanageable brute that ever was bridled—a rushing devil that no one could ride, and yet he could jump 6 feet from a standstill.

AN EXPLORER'S INGENUITY.

Some Incidents in the Career of a Famous Australian.

There was a jubilation in Queensland on the last birthday of the "Grand Old Man" of that State. He is the Hon. Augustus Charles Gregory, 83 years old, and a resident of Australia since he was 10. He will be remembered as one of the greatest explorers of the continent.

All maps of Australia showing the routes of the explorers who solved its mysteries mark the tracks of Gregory through north Australia, through the inner part of west Australia and along the southern edge of the desert. He brought to light important regions that were fit for settlement and are now among the prosperous parts of the Commonwealth, though it was long supposed they could not be turned to good account.

During the many speeches in his honor on his birthday much was said about the remarkable inventive genius which stood him in good stead at critical periods during his explorations. Clocks were few and far between when he went to Australia.

Young Gregory decided that his parents needed a clock, and when he was 14 he made one out of such materials as he could pick up, and it kept good time for eight years. When he was 18 he built the first flour mill in Queensland, forging all the ironwork for it from old bedsteads and exploring the mountains for millstones, which he picked out and fashioned with his own hands from the granite near his home.

He was scarcely more than a boy when he designed the apparatus for the first revolving light on Rottnest Island, where a lighthouse was needed for the safety of shipping. His contrivance worked without a hitch for thirty-five years, till it was replaced by a larger one.

During his explorations he discovered a bed of iron ore in western Australia, fused some of the metal in a blacksmith's forge, turned it into steel, made a pen-knife blade of it and mounted it in a handle of kangaroo bone. Some officials expressed doubts that it was a bona fide production, but Gregory was able to prove that the steel was actually the product of western Australian ore.

When his chronometer got out of order he was able to repair it in the desert and continued the observations in which it played an important part. Not a few of his astronomical determinations of geographic positions have stood the test of later observations.

One day when he was travelling in the vast desert plains he decided that his provisions were too heavy for his party to carry and yet every ounce of food was needed. He set to work to reduce the weight while preserving the nutritive qualities.

He found that he could greatly reduce the weight of his salt pork by melting it. He also discovered by experimentation that the flour he turned into biscuits weighed more than the biscuits.

The bright idea occurred to him of making meat biscuits. So he mixed flour with melted pork and tinned beef. The biscuits turned out well and weighed only about one half as much as the meat and flour separately.

These are only a few of the many ways in which his ingenuity and ready resource contributed to the complete success of his enterprise. He was for many years Surveyor General of Queensland; and in his peaceful old age all Australia delights to honor him.

movement. They have staked out a tract of one million acres of land along the Gulf coast in the State of Tamalipas.

The Boer generals represent that within a few years at least five thousand families will have come across the seas from South Africa to locate permanently on this tract and on other lands adjoining, on which they hold options.

The Mexican Government is giving every reasonable encouragement to the big-whiskered colonists, and making the terms of purchase so low that no one of average industry and economy ought to have serious difficulty in becoming independently established if the natural conditions of water and soil are at all favorable.

How to coax the water from the streams and distribute it over the land is the great problem before colonists in this State. The Mormons have tackled this proposition with success in several localities, and the Boers, are brave enough to try their hand at the business on even a much larger scale. The valleys are fertile, but the currents in the principal streams are rapid and difficult to control.

WILD MAN OF MOUNTAINS.

Great Discovery on Franco-Spanish Frontier.

The discovery of a troglodyte in the Basque provinces, near Fuenterabia, on the Franco-Spanish frontier, has aroused considerable curiosity. As a Customs guard, with his dogs, was searching in a wood recently, an extraordinary being in the image of a man was seen to rush before him with a wonderful rapidity and disappear into a hole in a mountain. The guard followed, and found the wild man had blocked up the entrance to his cave with pieces of timber and stones, which, however, were easily removed, and the man was captured. He was absolutely prehistoric in appearance. His only garment was a skin tied round the hips. His long and matted beard fell over his chest like a cloak, while his hair trailed down his back in a thick mass. In his cave were found numerous bones of sheep, deer, and other animals which he had eaten, a sling, a club, and a stone axe. A bed of moss was his only furniture.

The guard brought his troglodyte to Fuenterabia, where his appearance created a sensation. Before the magistrate he explained that his name was Proteroclis; he was 28 years old, and had been when an infant an inmate of a fondling hospital in San Sebastian. He had formerly acted as farm hand, but two years ago, being unable to find work, and being in great distress, he took to the forest. There he lived on acorns, hazelnuts and birds' eggs. Little by little he learned to use a sling and the axe, and was able to kill deer and sheep which had strayed. As he had no fire he ate the flesh of these animals raw.

THE QUARREL.

Dear little heart,
I did not know
I gave the thorn
That hurt you so.

What can I do,
What can I say,
Dear heart, to wipe
Those tears away?

Why, sweet, I'd give
My all to show
I never meant
To hurt you so.

Tell me that you
Forget the word,
Or, sleeping, that
You never heard.

Dear heart, don't sob,
Don't mind, for, oh,
I never meant
To hurt you so.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 18 to 20c. a pound.
Eggs, 11c. to 12c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel.
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 15c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, \$1.00 a bag.
Turnips, 50c. a bag.

FRUIT.

Apples, 15 to 20c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 10 to 11c. a pound, \$6.65 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Beef, by the quarter, 6 to 9c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Stirloin, 8c. a pound.
Roast beef, 9 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 8c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 15c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 14c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 60 to 65c. bushel.
Barley, 38 to 40c. bushel.
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

Out Into the World.

It was in Cairo that they first met, in a narrow street, amid a motley collection of Arabs and native Egyptians, Derivishes and Orientals. She and her mother found themselves straying one day from their hotel.

"May I assist you?" he observed; and, thankfully accepting his proffered aid, they had permitted him to escort them to a place of safety.

It could not have been long after this that they came across each other again in Rome. There is a little, straggling Roman street, or way, that leads off from the Coliseum.

It was there that their eyes met. His were large and dark and grave; hers blue and a trifle confused.

She inclined her head. He bowed, with a half-smile.

This incident, however, put him in a different mood for the rest of the day. He wondered at what hotel she was stopping. He wondered where she came from, whither she was going. He had started out on his travels months before, with a vague, undefined sense of loneliness, a desire for companionship.

New York, he thought, was the most lonesome place in the world. Perhaps he would run across someone, somewhere, who would be a treasure of friendship, or love—who could tell?

And now that he had seen her, he felt somehow that she would fulfil these requirements. This girl, with the serene blue eyes that yet showed depths of humor and courage and that certain quality of innate refinement which reflects itself from some eyes, disturbed him greatly.

Who was she?

It was going down the Rhine that they met again.

He became conscious of a gaze—what is the subtle psychology of that look beaming upon us from the unknown? He had turned, and there indeed she was, with the golden sunset gleam lighting up her almost classic face—classic save for the rather large month which, when she smiled, gave to her features just the irregularity that was needed.

He bowed again, and in a few moments more found himself seated by the ladies' side, talking commonplace language, and thinking commonplace thoughts.

When they met again it was in Paris, if not by appointment, at least by the aid of a certain sort of understanding. She had remarked casually that they expected to be in Paris on a certain date, and he had replied that he was glad that this was so, for he expected to be there

USE

DIAMOND DYES

If Your Toboggan Suit
is Solled or Faded.



Thousands who love the sport that tobogganing affords are now using Diamond Dyes to renew and beautify last year's faded and dingy suits. Diamond Dyes dye anything any color. The only warranted dyes in the world.

into the world I should find you; I knew it instinctively—I must have known it. I was so lonesome living all those years in New York by myself—and now, to think I have found you, at last!"

And she replied: "Do you know, I felt much the same way. I, too, was lonesome. No one in New York seemed to satisfy my longings. I sometimes wonder why we have never met before."

He smiled. "Do you want to know the reason?" he asked. "I can tell you, for the other day your mother told me the street and the number where you lived."

"Indeed," she said, "what has that to do with it? What is the reason?"

"Because," he replied, with a smile, "all these years I have lived next door to you."—Tom Masson in "Smart Set."

Death of Marriageable Dukes.

The engagement of the Duke of Roxburgh has, so to speak, swept the matrimonial market of strawberry leaves, says an English paper; for the delicate health of the Duke of St. Albans, who is now in his thirty-fourth year, renders it very improbable that he will marry; and the only other bachelor duke, his Grace of Leinster (whose trustees have just sold his rich Kildare estates for him to such advantage) is only a few months past his sixteenth birthday. Matters are much the same as regards the second order of the peerage; for the sole eligible marquis at this moment is the young Lord Bute, who is a good deal wealthier than many dukes, but evinces at present no inclination towards matrimony. Travel and sport are his chief tastes so far; and he has just started for Hungary to have a few weeks' shooting with Count Maurice Esterhazy, with whom he struck up a friendship when they were together at Oxford two or three years ago.

No Bullfinches For Him.

Blobbs—What a touchy little chap Hotspur is—he's always ready to take offence.

Sharpe—I've known him when he wouldn't.

Blobbs—When was that?

Sharpe—When we were following the Atherstone hounds. He'd always rather go half a mile round—sooner than take a fence.—"Ally Sloper's."

Doing His Best.

Valpy's Dinner.

I have more than once said, as to Mr. A. H. Valpy as a friend of Howell and Rossetti, and an extensive purchaser of the latter's works, writes "Signs" in his reminiscences in "Blackwood." Mr. Valpy was by profession a Lincoln's Inn Fields family lawyer of good position and repute; but though a strenuous worker in his vocation, his heart was divided between two curiously antagonistic predilections—the "austere" and the "sensual," his religious tendencies being sternly Calvinistic, and his artistic sympathies chiefly identified with the school of Rossetti and Burne-Jones. This singular contrast of proclivities led not infrequently to scenes and situations of a distinctly comical nature. Many a time have I met in his dining-room, hung with a superb line of Rossetti's red-chalk studies, a solemn assemblage of Exeter Hall lawyers and Low Church clergymen, who looked upon their host's cherished drawings either as autotype reproductions or the work of some inspired madman! Two instances of this Philistinism I particularly remember. The hero of one of them was an eminent commercial solicitor, who, after inspecting some newly-acquired treasure contemptuously for half a minute, turned on his heel with the comment that "faces of that kind were usually symptomatic of scrofula!" The other offender, a gormandizing clergyman, was even more flagrant. Uplifting his eyes from his empty plate during a change of courses, he happened to catch sight for the first time of three new purchases from Rossetti's studio. "Queer-looking affairs those, Valpy," he remarked with a pitying sneer; "where did you pick them up?" "They are the work of one Rossetti," replied Valpy with simmering irony. "Rossetti, Rossetti? Never heard of him," rejoined the appalling guest. Then glancing at an idealized study of his hostess, which formed the center of the three drawings he added, "And who, may I ask, is that ill-looking woman over the mantelpiece?" "That, sir," replied Valpy with what Dizzy used to call "a superb groan"—"that, sir, is my wife!" Yet, strange to say, Valpy persisted to the last in entertaining these uncongenial guests, who never failed to drive him nearly frantic with their outrageous comments. Occasionally, however, in his bachelor days he would invite one or two artists, and perhaps myself or some other more sympathetic friend, to what he called a quiet dinner, but which really was almost Spartan in its provender. I suppose he imagined that artists were too ethereal to care for the succulent fare which he set before persons and lawyers, a theory wherein he was, of course, grievously mistaken. I well recollect dining with him once to meet Rossetti and Samuel Palmer, when the menu actually consisted of nothing more luxurious than thin pea-soup, cold boiled beef (as the waiters say, "low in cut"), and a "roly-poly" pudding! Samuel Palmer rose superior to this fare, and was cheery and charming throughout the evening; but it was otherwise with poor Rossetti, who, without being a gourmand, was constitutionally unable to appreciate plain diet. His normal melancholy deepened into positive gloom, and I cannot recollect his uttering a syllable during the whole of dinner, at which he sat like one of the figures at the banquet in Holman Hunt's picture of Isabella and the Pot of Basil. Valpy seemed quite unconscious of offence, and to see him persistently plying Rossetti with "roly-poly" which the poet-painter as persistently refused in ever more deeply accentuated tones of weary dejection, was in expressively comic.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney, makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1885.

A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." MRS. THOMAS L. WALLACEBURG, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

Sure Yes!

"He married a widow, young, beautiful, wealthy, and without a relative on earth."

"Jove! Luck like that is better than a license to steal!"

Remorse.

"I am very sorry, Victor, to think you were such a glutton. Are you not sorry yourself that you ate so much turkey?"

"Yes, mother, 'cause I hadn't any room left for the mince pie."—"Bazar."

Mostly Men.

The writer, a Manitoban, and an Anglo-Indian bound for Penang were seated in the smoking-parlor of a Canadian Pacific Pullman car. The Manitoban was a cheery optimist; the Anglo-Indian a pessimist with a liver, who said he believed Canada's future lay with the United States. This my Manitoban resented, and when the Anglo-Indian ended a remark with a pious hope that Manitoba might some day be a desirable country, in spite of her severe winter, my Manitoban did not try to conceal his contempt.

"Huh!" he ejaculated. "I tell you, it's pretty prosperous right now, sir, winters and all, and don't you forget it. A fur coat's a lot cheaper than malarial fever anyway." (The Malay peninsula had been described.)

"Oh, yes! it's prosperous enough I dare say," replied the Anglo-Indian disdainfully; "but really when you talk of the Canadian North-West supplying the British wheat market . . ." and he shook his head pityingly.

"See here," said my Manitoban, "how much wheat did Great Britain import in 1902, anyway?"

The Anglo-Indian shook his head again. "Really," he began, "I'm not able to state offhand."

"Well, I am," interrupted the other. "Great Britain imported in 1902 one hundred and fifty-one million bushels of wheat. In 1902 Manitoba's crop of all grains was one hundred million bushels, and the total wheat crop was fifty-three million bushels."

"And how much of that fifty-three million bushels found its way to England?" asked the Anglo-Indian sarcastically.

"That's all right," nodded the Manitoban; "little enough, maybe. But I'm coming to that. During the year ending June 30, 1902, the whole Dominion exported to Great Britain twenty-five and one-quarter million bushels of wheat and three-quarters of a million barrels of flour out of a total export of twenty-six million bushels and one million barrels. Now, sir, that fifty-three million bushels was raised on two million acres of land. By 1910 Manitoba may have six million acres of land under wheat cultivation—the land is there all right—and similar conditions to 1902 would mean a crop of one hundred and fifty-nine million bushels, or the total consumption of wheat in Great Britain for last year. And take notice, please, I am not saying

He bowed again, and in a few moments more found himself seated by the ladies' side, talking commonplace language, and thinking commonplace thoughts.

When they met again it was in Paris, if not by appointment, at least by the aid of a certain sort of understanding. She had remarked casually that they expected to be in Paris on a certain date, and he had replied that he was glad that this was so, for he expected to be there himself at that time, although only at that instant his determination to do this had defined itself.

In Cairo and Rome they were to each other merely travelers from the same land, bound together by the distant claims of patriotism. On the Rhine they were acquaintances. In Paris, they became friends, and then—

On the homeward voyage, when, one night, they stood by the rail and watched the moon come up over the waters, he held her hand in his, and said:

"Dearest, I knew that if I went out

offence.

Sharpe—I've known him when he wouldn't.

Bloobs—When was that?

Sharpe—When we were following the Atherstone hounds. He'd always rather go half a mile round—sooner than take a fence.—"Ally Slopers."

Doing His Best.

Gayeboye—I understand that Wilderboye's father left him nothing. Highlyer—Nothing but his debts. Gayeboye—So? And how is the youngster getting on? Highlyer—Very nicely, indeed. He's managed to increase his legacy by thirty thousand—Ex.

In Falkirk churchyard is an ancient tombstone with rough figures of Adam and Eve carved thereon. Unfortunately the inscription: "Solomon, in his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."



Vapo-Cresolene
Established 1879

**Whooping Cough, Croup
Bronchitis, Cough, Grip,
Asthma, Diphtheria**

CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., 1651 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Cresolene

dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

Antiseptic Tablets

10c a box. ALL DRUGGISTS

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.			
Stations	Miles	No.2 A.M.	No.4 P.M.	Stations	Miles	No.1 A.M.	No.3 P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	7 08	3 38	Lve Deseronto	0	7 35	3 45
Stoco	3	7 20	3 55	Arr Napanee	9	8 05	12 25
Larkins	7	7 40	4 15	Arr Napanee	9	8 05	12 25
Marlbank	13	7 55	4 30	Strathcona	15	8 20	12 40
Erinville	17	8 15	4 45	Newburg	17	8 30	12 50
Tamworth	24	8 45	5 15	Thomson's Mills	18	8 35	1 00
Wilson	26	8 55	5 25	Camden East	23	8 50	1 10
Erinville	28	9 05	5 35	Arr Yarker	23	8 50	1 10
Mudlake Bridge	28	9 10	5 40	Lve Yarker	23	9 10	1 13
Moscow	31	9 38	5 50	Galbraith	25	9 22	1 25
Galbraith	33	9 50	6 05	Moscow	27	9 22	1 25
Yarker	35	10 00	6 15	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 35	1 40
Camden East	39	10 10	6 25	Enterprise	32	9 35	1 40
Thomson's Mills	40	10 15	6 30	Wilson	34	10 00	2 00
Newburg	41	9 25	6 35	Tamworth	38	10 10	2 00
Strathcona	43	9 40	6 50	Erinville	41	10 10	2 00
Napanee	49	9 55	7 05	Marlbank	45	10 25	2 10
Napanee	49	9 55	7 05	Larkins	51	10 45	2 10
Deseronto	58	10 10	7 20	Stoco	55	11 00	2 30
				Arr Tweed	58	11 15	2 30

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.			
Stations	Miles	No.2 A.M.	No.4 P.M.	Stations	Miles	No.1 A.M.	No.3 P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	7 08	4 00	Lve Deseronto	0	7 35	3 45
G. T. R. Junction	3	7 20	4 15	Arr Napanee	9	8 05	12 25
Glenvale	14	7 40	4 45	Arr Napanee	9	8 05	12 25
Murvale	19	7 55	5 00	Newburg	17	8 30	12 50
Harrowsmith	23	8 10	5 15	Thomson's Mills	18	8 35	1 00
Sydenham	28	8 25	5 30	Camden East	23	8 50	1 10
Harrowsmith	28	8 25	5 30	Arr Yarker	23	8 50	1 10
Frontenac	28	8 25	5 30	Lve Yarker	23	9 10	1 13
Yarker	28	8 25	5 30	Galbraith	25	9 22	1 25
Camden East	30	9 00	6 05	Moscow	27	9 22	1 25
Thomson's Mills	32	9 10	6 15	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 35	1 40
Newburg	34	9 40	6 30	Enterprise	32	9 35	1 40
Strathcona	40	9 55	6 50	Wilson	34	10 00	2 00
Napanee	49	10 10	7 05	Tamworth	38	10 10	2 00
Napanee	49	10 10	7 05	Erinville	41	10 10	2 00
Deseronto	49	10 10	7 05	Marlbank	45	10 25	2 10

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	STEAMERS
Leave Napanee	Leave Deseronto	Leave Picton	Leave Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Leave Napanee	Leave Picton	Leave Deseronto
2 15 a.m.	2 35 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	10 20 a.m.
3 35 " 3 55 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	12 00 noon	12 10 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	4 20 "
6 35 " 6 50 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.	4 00 p.m.	6 15 "	8 05 "	7 45 "	8 05 "
8 00 " 8 20 "	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	1 40 a.m.	2 00 a.m.	3 00 "	3 20 "
10 35 " 10 55 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	6 00 "	6 20 "	7 05 "	7 25 "
1 15 p.m.	1 35 p.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	7 20 "	7 40 "		
4 35 " 4 55 "							
6 35 " 6 55 "							
8 35 " 8 55 "							
10 35 " 10 55 "							

*Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

C. CARTER Gen. Mgr. J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agen. B. B. SHERWOOD Superintendent.

... doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1885. (SEAL) A. W. GLEASON. NOTARY PUBLIC. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Czar is Not a Cad.

The Czar of Russia has a keen sense of justice, which displays itself occasionally in an unexpected but praiseworthy manner, as the following true story will serve to show: A Russian officer receiving but a slender salary was one day seen riding in a tram. The other officers of the regiment were furious at what they called an insult to the uniform, and intimated to the culprit that he had the option of either sending in his papers or being cashiered, and the unlucky subaltern chose the former alternative. Before he had time to do so, however, the Czar heard of the affair, and, without a moment's delay, donned his colonel's uniform of the regiment in question, and, sauntering out of his palace, hailed a tram and, entering it, sat calmly down till it stopped in front of the barracks. He desired the officers to be called, and when they were assembled, addressed them thus: "Gentlemen, I have just ridden from the palace in a tram, and I wish to know if you desire me to send in my papers. I presume I have disgraced my uniform."

"Sire," replied the major, nervously, "your majesty could never do that." "Then," replied the Czar with a smile, "as I have not degraded the uniform, Lieutenant D— cannot have done so, and will thus retain his commission in this regiment, even if he, like me, dares to ride in a tram."

The New Little Girl.

A female child approached me not long ago on the street. An air of refinement and good breeding attended her. I paused and pleasantly observed her.

"Hello, grandpa!" exclaimed the child. "Has anybody seen our cat?"

I made no reply. "Speak up," said the child, "if you don't happen to have amputated your voice. I've lost kind of a tall cat, done off in a tortoiseshell finish. Her feet don't track, but she's sound and kind, city broke, stands without hitching, and answers to the name of Laura Jean Tibbey. Where is she?"

"Young woman," said I. "I am not aware that I have the honor of your acquaintance."

"Don't let that cause you any insomnia, grandpa," said the female child. "I'm not trying to make a bit with you. Either you've seen my cat or you haven't. If you haven't, we'll part in a friendly way, with no clothes torn. If you have, I'd like you to produce, dig up and relinquish the cat. Is it a go? Is there anything doing in the feline way?"

"No," said I.

"Then so long," said the female child. This, sir, I presume, is the result of our system of educational and home training, allowing children to develop along the lines of least resistance.—Syracuse "Post-Standard."

Ballet Skirts.

Ballet-dancers, brought up in two centuries of tradition, fight against "skirt-dancing" and favor the lamp-shade costume. Our best and most graceful dancer, Mlle. Genee, is in favor of tradition. During my second directorship of the Alhambra I had immense difficulty with Mlle. Legnani, my principal dancer, to persuade her to do a "skirt-dance" in a ballet. I succeeded, and she succeeded, much to her astonishment.—John Hollingshead in "Pall Mall Gazette."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

hour out of a total export of twenty-six million bushels and one million barrels. Now, sir, that fifty-three million bushels was raised on two million acres of land. By 1910 Manitoba may have six million acres of land under wheat cultivation—the land is there all right—and similar conditions to 1902 would mean a crop of one hundred and fifty-nine million bushels, or the total consumption of wheat in Great Britain for last year. And take notice, please, I am not saying a word about the millions of acres of rich soil in the North-West Territories awaiting colonization."

"Why is there so much unoccupied land in Manitoba?" I asked, watching the Anglo-Indian ponder on the figures quoted as I spoke. "Are they 'free' lands?"

"No, sir," replied the Manitoban; "you bet most all the free land that's any good has been taken up in Manitoba. The railways, the land companies, syndicates, private individuals, own thousands of acres of land in Manitoba, and they are selling them every day, cheap, too."

"What do you call cheap?" asked the Anglo-Indian.

"Ten dollars to twenty dollars, £2 to £4 per acre," replied the other. "Why, land which is not nearly so productive in Ontario sells from \$40 to \$60 per acre. The West is still supposed to be 'wild,' I guess," and he laughed merrily. "Last year the official average of wheat per acre in Manitoba was given at 26 bushels. Take an average price of 50 cents per bushel, and you have a gross return of \$13 per acre. Farming by figures is easy—and delusive—so let's cut this return in half (and that provides for every contingency except annihilation) and you have a gross return of \$7.50 per acre, which leaves a profit, after expenses, sufficient to warrant the price of good lands going to \$50 per acre within a year or two."

"And what is the reverse side of this picture?" asked the Anglo-Indian, interested in spite of himself.

"Oh, that's there all right," laughed the Manitoban. "We've had bad crops, frozen crops, dry seasons. We get a six months' winter, which is a—u—ine winter, all right. In the early days we had to team our wheat twenty-five to fifty miles to market, and that was no picnic when the thermometer was at 40 degrees below zero. Then the mosquitoes in summer, they worry a tenderfoot some, and . . . oh, dang it! that's about all, I reckon. But still," and he waved his hand out towards the darkness, "I tell you, sir, it's a fine country, whether it's yellow with ripening wheat or white under the bright winter stars. Its men are mostly men—those who count are—and its women know how to make a farmhouse on the prairie a pretty good place for a fellow to get home to. It's a clean, healthy life, gentlemen, and a man keeps young on the prairie a long time after he has passed the 50-mark."

"We're a long way from the center of things up here, I guess, and maybe we are a bit rough, but that doesn't count. I've often watched the twilight steal along so gently it's like a dream, and the Northern Lights shoot across the sky like a mist of flame. And it's good to smell the spring rains when they start the old earth into greenness, and to hear the hok! hok! of the geese overhead, saying they are pleased to get home to the Northland again. You bet, gentlemen, it's a good country to live in and work in, and I guess it's all right to sleep in when the work is well done. Here's my station, and I'll bid you good-night, and I hope I haven't tired you with my talk."

And the Manitoban stepped off the car as we pulled up at a station.

The moving train had resumed its steady thud! thud! thud! before the Anglo-Indian spoke.

"The Canadian Government" mayn't know of him," he said, "but that man is the best sort of emigration agent they have got." He rose and yawned. "I think I'll turn in," he said. "Good-night."

But I sat and smoked for a while, thinking of the Manitoban and the life he had sketched. And the train rushed steadily forward through the night, and I thought of the unseen and as yet untitled prairie stretching to the horizon on either hand, and tried to imagine its broad acres peopled with "men who were mostly men."—H. T. Munro in "Outlook."

Term sThat are Out of Date.

"No one says 'ladies' or 'gentlemen' nowadays, Sarah," said Aunt Betty Modish to her country-bred niece, whom she was endeavoring to "form" on the approved lines of the fashionable type of her world, before presenting her to society. "We are men and women now, Dieu Merce! And it sounds like a servant to speak of people in any other way. And for Heaven's sake, child," continued her up-to-date mentor, "never let me hear you use that dreadful word 'genteel' again. I heard you say that something looked 'genteel and ladylike' yesterday, and I nearly fainted."

"Gran," who was knitting a fleecy mass of white Shetland wool into soft, dainty little baby's garments, looked up quizzically.

"Yes, Sarah," she said, "it is quite true; there are no ladies, in the old acceptance of the term, left in these modern times. They are like old lace and lavender, and belong to a bygone age. The delicacy and refinement, the purity of speech and manners, the sweet primness which laid an embargo on over-free speech, the dignity of demeanor, and the graciousness of courteous deportment, which we used to consider indicative of a 'lady,' are all old-fashioned, and, of course, must not be cultivated. The gentlemen, too, as your Aunt Betty says, have disappeared. Chivalry is quite obsolete, courtly manners are considered ridiculous, and I do not think that Tom, Dick and Harry, whom you will meet when you go out, need fear to have the old-time appellation."

New Story of Pius X.

The following story of the Pope is told in the Italian papers. A deputation of the monks of some Order had obtained an interview with him. According to the etiquette of the Vatican, only Cardinals are allowed to sit in the Pope's presence, and an invitation from him to do so is deemed equivalent to the promise of a Cardinalate. Pope Pius X. is a plain man, utterly indifferent to the etiquette of the Papal Court. He, therefore, begged the monks to take seats. They hardly knew whether they could venture to do so, and whilst they stood hesitating he said to them, "You do not, I suppose, expect me to draw your chairs forward for you?"

Would that all other Sovereigns had strength of mind to put an end to the ceremonial tomfooleries of former ages that encircle them! devoutly exclaims "Truth." All the bowing and scraping, the kissing of hands, the retiring backward, and such like antics are out of date. I recognize the ditty of every citizen to treat his official head with respect, whatever be the title by which he is known. But all such tricks only befit a performing dog, and are out of place when the performers are human beings. Court uniforms, to my thinking, are equally absurd. What can be more ridiculous than some peaceful citizen, fat and scant of breath, masquerading as a deputy lieutenant in a military uniform, or some worthy father of a family in a velvet coat, knee-breeches, and ruffles? Yet so silly and so little sense of humor have these guys that I have seen many of them disporting themselves in clubs in this array, and I am credibly informed that they actually exhibit themselves to their admiring families, as proud of their appearance as a barn door cock is of his feathers.

A Despiser of Letters.

"Sigma" in his reminiscences in "Blackwood's Magazine" (by the way, can "Sigma" be Goldwin Smith?) says that excepting Justin McCarthy, he has met in his time only two individuals who knew Thackeray personally—"one of whom certainly deserves immortality, though unfortunately I am unable to record his name, having forgotten it in the march of time. I met this individual at dinner nearly thirty years ago, when in my first 'Thackeray' enthusiasm. He was a gray-headed, square-jawed 'dinner-out,' apparently of about sixty-eight

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Brock's
Age is 115
Years.



MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C., MARCH 1, 1788.

His age is 115 years, vouched for by authentic record. He says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Peruna."

Born before the United States was formed.
Saw 22 Presidents elected.
Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes.
Veteran of four wars.
Shod a horse when 99 years old.
Always conquered the grip with Peruna.
Witness in a land suit at the age of 110 years.
Believes Peruna the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 115 years. For many years he resided at Bosque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

A short time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his picture. In his hand he held a stick cut

from the grave of General Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decrepitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 115 years ago.

Surely a few words from this remarkable old gentleman, who has had 115 years of experience to draw from, would be interesting as well as profitable. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the Waco Times-Herald, December 4, 1898. A still more pretentious biography of this, the oldest living man, illustrated with a double column portrait, was given the readers of the Dallas Morning News, dated December 11, 1898, and also the Chicago-Times Herald of same date. This centenarian is an ardent friend of Peruna, having used it many years.

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper thing for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 115 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States.

"I have always been a very healthy man, but of course subject to the little affections which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

"It exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe and found it to be just the thing."

In a later letter dated January 31, 1903, Mr. Brock writes:

"I am well and feeling as well as I have for years. The only thing that bothers me is my sight. If I could see better I could walk all over the farm and it would do me good. I would not be without Peruna."

Yours truly,

Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication; any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

LAPUMS' WEST.

The lecture given here on the 5th by Rev. G. S. White, of Napanee, was not well attended owing to the extremely cold night.

A number of friends and relatives from Odessa and elsewhere spent a very pleasant evening at Thos. Clyde's, one night last week.

Will Lapum, spent several days last week visiting his friend Mr. Day LeMall of Napanee.

Miss Ella Alexander, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harris, Plainfield.

Miss Maude Purdy, of Halston is visiting at her brother's Mr. N. Purdy.

Mr. Jos. Coulter who has been ill is recovering.

Mr. Edmund Waterhouse has secured a school at Bancroft. We wish him success.

Mr. and Mrs. Embury, of Mount Zion were guests at her sister's, Mrs. J. W. Burley on Sunday.

For "Run-Down" People there's nothing known in medical treatment to-day so effective and certain of a cure and so magical in its building up power as South American Nerve, because it strikes at the root of all nervous ailments, the digestive organs, makes rich red blood,

CENTREVILLE.

Wood drawing is about at a standstill owing to the great depth of snow. Athaw would be gladly welcomed.

A large crowd of patrons attended the cheese meeting here on Tuesday.

The municipal Council for 1904 held its first meeting on Monday the 11 inst. All the members were present and took the oath of office. There are two new members this year. Messrs H. A. Baker and W. C. Asselstine.

There is about to be a change of merchants in our village. Mr. A. N. Lanum of the firm of Lapum and O'Connor, having sold his interest in the store and all the premises in connection therewith, to Mr. Thos. E. McGill. Mr. McGill takes possession

wood's Magazine" (by the way, can "Sigma" be Goldwin Smith?) says that excepting Justin McCarthy, he has met in his time only two individuals who knew Thackeray personally—"one of whom certainly deserves immortality, though unfortunately I am unable to record his name, having forgotten it in the march of time. I met this individual at dinner nearly thirty years ago, when in my first 'Thackeray' enthusiasm. He was a gray-headed, square-jawed 'dinner-out,' apparently of about sixty-eight or seventy, with an assertive mis-pris manner, and one of those rasping voices that seem to dominate the dinner-table. After dinner, on the departure of an intervening lady, I found myself compelled to 'close-up' to this objectionable fellow-guest. As it happened, a minute or two previously I had heard him allude to the Charterhouse as his former public school. 'Why,' thought I, 'this old gentleman was most probably at the Charterhouse with Thackeray; suppose I break the ice by enquiring.' Accordingly, after an uncomfortable moment in which he seemed to be considering whether I was worth talking to or not, I timidly ventured to remark that I had heard him alluding to the Charterhouse, and wondered if by any chance he was there with Thackeray. 'Thackeray, sir; what Thackeray?' he answered with a contemptuous stare. 'I mean the great Thackeray,' I rejoined, rather astonished. 'What!' he rejoined: 'the fellow who wrote books? Oh yes, he was my fat, and a sniveling little beggar I thought him; often have I given him a sound kick for a false quantity in his Latin verses. I thought nothing of him, sir—nothing, I can assure you!' 'Ah, but,' I exclaimed, 'you have changed your opinion since, of course?' 'Not at all,' he growled, 'not at all; why should I?' 'Why, on account of his books,' I retorted, fairly staggered. 'Never read a syllable of them, I give you my word!' he growled with magnificent complacency; then, turning his back with a gesture of infinite disdain, he proceeded to tackle his neighbor on the other side. When I told this to Mr. McCarthy, he felicitously observed, 'What wouldn't Thackeray have given to have known that man!'

AT HALF MAST.

Sometimes we are greeted in the morning by flags at half-mast for some prominent official who yesterday was apparently in perfect health. When we inquire the ailment by which he was stricken it is not uncommon to be told "acute indigestion" or "stomach trouble."

It is time people learned that indigestion or any form of "stomach trouble" is not a thing to trifle with. The result may not be fatal, but there can be no condition of diseased stomach which does not carry with it physical loss and weakness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures indigestion and other forms of disease affecting the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food.

"Thanks to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mr. Charles H. German, of Lehigh, Pa. "It is the only medicine that has done me any good. I tried everything I could think of to cure indigestion, and found I was only throwing away money. Then I heard of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and tried a bottle of it and to my joy found it was doing me good. I used six bottles of it, and am now cured. It is the best medicine on earth."

This grand remedy does its work in a thorough manner; it gives the health that is all health; the strength that is solid, substantial and lasting; not flabby fat, not false stimulus, but genuine, complete, renewed vitality and life force.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its consequences.

LAPUMS' WEST.

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A number of friends and relatives from Odessa and elsewhere spent a very pleasant evening at Thos. Clyde's, one night last week.

Will Lapum, spent several days last week visiting his friend Mr. Davy LaMell of Yarker.

Mrs. Henderson, of Watertown N.Y., sister of Mrs. I. Davy, has been spending several weeks visiting there and elsewhere.

Mrs. Lena Loyt of Yarker spent Sunday visiting at Levi Brown's.

John Brown has treated himself with a new "Solid Comfort."

Mrs. John Simkins is slowly improving in health, after being confined to the house for several weeks with a very severe attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. E. Simkins and Eimer Clyde are on the sick list.

The Ice-man's Troubles. "My business, says John Gray ice dealer, of Wingham Ont., is one of the most fertile fields under the sun for sowing the seeds for rheumatic suffering. For five years I was a great invalid, words cannot convey the faintest idea of my intense suffering and constant pain endured. 6 bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure permanently cured me. 146.

CAMDEN EAST.

Nearly every person is busy getting out wood and ice for the summer season.

The Remson and Devere show company spent a week in our midst. They left Monday last for Parham village.

Everything is nearly blocked with snow around here.

Mrs. L. H. Stover is very low again, but we expect to see her around again soon.

Robert Saul is doing a very good business in the trapping line this winter.

Mrs. Edgar Dool has returned to her home in Toronto after spending about two weeks at her father's, William Patterson's.

Our feed mill is shut down here on account of water being too low to run. Also we have no electric lights on account of no water.

E. Peters has purchased a lovely driving horse from Mr. Gordanier, Ernestown.

Apoplexy.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is effective in apoplectic symptoms. If you have unpleasant dizziness, lightness or sudden rush of blood to the head, take precautions against a recurrence. This great remedy will remove the cause. The press of the land has daily a list of sudden deaths which would not be chronicled if Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart were used.—147.

MONEYMORE

Owing to bad roads a small congregation was present at church on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Weir who have been visiting friends in Kingston returned home.

Mrs. J. Ellis who was visiting Mrs. O. Myer's Oshawa has returned home.

Mr. E. Trudeau for dealer of Stoco was in this locality last week.

Mr. J. Waterhouse and sister Florence, of Moira, were guests at Mr. J. W. Carleton's on Sunday.

at a school at Bancroft. We wish him success.

Mr. and Mrs. Embury, of Mount Zion were guests at her sister's, Mrs. J. W. Burley on Sunday.

For "Run-Down" People there's nothing known in medical treatment to-day so effective and certain of a cure and so magical in its building up power as South American Nervine, because it strikes at the root of all nervous ailments, the digestive organs, makes rich red blood, drives away emaciation, puts on flesh and makes over physical wrecks generally.—148

STELLA.

The mariners' annual ball will be held in Victoria hall on Friday evening, Jan. 22nd

D. Finnigan, kicked by a horse some time ago, is recovering.

H. Burns has rented Mrs. E. Gibson's farm and intends moving about March 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Howard have been visiting friends at Sandhurst and Napanee.

Miss Lizzie McDonald has returned from a visit at Conway.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Howard have returned home after visiting their daughter in Buffalo, N.Y.

The roads are in a bad condition. Our stage did not return from Kingston till Sunday on account of the snow storm.

Pill Fame.—10 cents a vial for Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills would not make them the fame they enjoy to-day if the curative powers were not in them. Worth will get to the top and that accounts for the wonderful demand for these little gems. They positively cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache.—149.

DESERONTO.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lowe, Herkimer N. Y., are visiting in town as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haggerty.

Miss Annie Dalton has returned to Toronto to resume her studies in music.

Miss Susie Heany, Deseronto, is visiting relatives in Kingston.

Rev. (Mrs) McIntosh, Belwood, visiting her mother Mrs. S. Allen has returned home.

On Friday afternoon at two o'clock occurred the funeral of the late George Walker. A private service was held at the house for the family and relatives, after which a service was held at the Methodist church at which the Canadian Order of Foresters attended, the deceased being a member of that order.

On account of the sudden illness of her mother, Miss Thompson of Kemptville, was prevented from resuming her duties in Deseronto public school. Her place is being filled by Miss Annie McLaughley.

Mrs. Thomas Brown, corner of Mill and Dundas streets, seriously ill, is recovering.

Mr. Gibson, Napanee, has taken up his duties as clerk in Malley's drug store.

Fred Bogart, on the sick list for the past couple of weeks, is improving.

On account of the increase of business John Dalton is now occupying, in addition to his old establishment, the place formerly used for the post office.

Miss Gertie Stinson, Picton, has purchased the millinery business of Mrs. Wright.

its first meeting on Monday the 11 inst. All the members were present and took the oath of office. There are two new members this year. Messrs H. A. Baker and W. C. Asselstine

There is about to be a change of merchants in our village. Mr. A. N. Lapum of the firm of Lapum and O'Connor, having sold his interest in the store and all the premises in connection therewith, to Mr. Thos E. McGill. Mr. McGill takes possession immediately. Mr. Lapum purposes going into farming more extensively.

The late W. Whalen was in his eighty-fifth year, having been born in the same year as our late Sovereign, Queen Victoria, and within a short distance of where he died. He was an attendant of the R. C. church here, throughout his entire life and held the position of Division Court Clerk for half a century. He was also a member of the municipal council of Camden in the early forties, his conferrers having long since predeceased him.

Rumors says we are to have a couple of weddings in the not distant future.

Mr. A. Wripley, an aged resident of this part is falling rapidly.

John Winters, Clonoe, purchased a fine team of horses from Wm. McGill last week.

"Dr" Fitzpatrick still makes his regular tours with his famous medicines.

FLORAL CRYSTAL CREPE.

The newest tissue paper for decorative purposes, lamp shades, etc. We have an exclusive line at 25c per roll.

POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling says that South Africa will be able not only to feed the motherland with corn, but the United States, too. Victoria Falls, with its 35,000,000 horse power, will, he says, be able to furnish electricity enough to make the dark continent a blaze of glory.

Horse Blankets, Brushes, Girts, Curry Combs, &c. at right prices.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Cross?

Poor man! He can't help it. He gets bilious. He needs a good liver pill—Ayer's Pills. They act directly on the liver, cure biliousness.

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SANCTITY OF THE HOME

Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage Speaks on the Evils of Divorce

Entered according to Act of the Congress of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached on the following text: Mark x., 9, "What therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

As the civil war was the mortal clash between two conflicting ideas, so to-day we find conflicting ideas in mortal combat over the marriage altar. The one is the Christ idea, which declares that marriage is not a confederation that can be broken at will, but an indissoluble union. This idea asserts that after marriage the twain in every sense becomes one. The second idea declares that easy divorce is not a crime, but often, for the social good, a necessity. It says that when a man and a woman are unequally yoked together it is better that they be separated by law, even if the cause for separation be not so serious as that recognized in the Bible, and, more, that they may, if they wish, contract new marriages.

A CALL FOR UNITED ACTION.

Against the further spread and for the extermination of this divorce evil the Catholic church is already up in arms. Against it the Presbyterian church, with its general assembly committee working in unison with the sister churches, is struggling night and day. Against it only a few weeks ago all the Rhode Island ministers banded themselves together to give religious combat. Thus, as the public leaders of many denominations are fighting this undermining and would be destroyer of the home, it is not inappropriate for me to speak a few words in reference to those legal and domestic causes which might hereafter make "easy divorce" an impossibility.

First, nothing can be accomplished in a material way unless there is national legislation or at least concerted action among the different state legislatures upon this subject. There must be all over the land monious and united legal action against the divorce evil. It should be made impossible for a man to get a divorce in one state which he could not obtain on the same ground in any one of the 3,000 divorce courts of the United States. All those courts ought to be in agreement as to what causes justify and what do not justify the dissolution of a marriage.

We recognize the necessity of the criminal courts of the United States working in harmony. Why should we not recognize the necessity of concerted action by divorce courts? Some years ago in Chicago a man killed his wife and burned her body in the vat of a sausage factory. Supposing after that crime he could have stepped across the state line and in Indiana defied the legal authorities of Illinois. What would have been the result? Supposing that a notable murderer could have walked a free man in Philadelphia after he had poisoned his child wife in New York City. Why, murder and outlawry would be everywhere in the United States running rampant. To-day your life would not be worth the value of a pin only as you were able to protect it with your own arm and defy your would be murderer behind the barricaded walls of your own home. No, no! The only safety of life depends upon this fact: If you commit a murder in one state and

by a clergyman instead of by a police justice or a county judge?

RESPONSIBILITY OF MINISTERS

We are responsible as ministers. A legal divorce, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is not sufficient ground for a church divorce. We must remember that the minister before the world stands as the representative of the church. Why, legal divorces are often obtained on the flimsiest excuses. Bishop Fallows, in a scathing attack upon this marital evil, quotes some of the most absurd and trivial causes on account of which men and women have been divorced. One woman got a legal divorce because her husband enlisted in the United States navy; another because her husband smoked and gave her headaches; another her husband called her sister a thief; another because her husband did not like her front hair and cut part of it off. One husband secured a divorce because his wife refused to sew on his buttons; another because he told his wife he had found another woman whom he could love better. Think of any minister being guilty of such a heinous sin as to marry such divorcees to other marital partners. It is high time for us ministers to band together and rouse public sentiment upon this question. By our actions as well as by our preaching we must protest against this national crime. We must do this because a church marriage before God and man means that the church gives its sanction to the union and regards it as sacred and indissoluble.

A HINT TO PARENTS.

I once heard of a young lady who used to boast that she was engaged to three different young men at the same time. She had in her possession three different engagement rings. After awhile she dismissed all three suitors and married a fourth. Do you wonder that after such perfidies her married life was unhappy? Untrue to her fiancé, of course she was untrue to her husband. A divorce scandal a few years later was the result. Her father, a noble Christian man of the west, as a result felt himself disgraced and resigned his pulpit, for he was a minister. His life was to some extent wrecked, as well as hers. You say such a course as that is an extreme case? Of course. But all evils should not be despised because they are not monstrous evils. The little, seemingly harmless flirtations during summer vacations or at a church picnic or in the street car or concert hall are all divorce seed plantings. You cannot trifle with human affections in youth without being in danger, as an iconoclast, of smashing the marriage shrine when you are middle aged. Let parents be careful with whom their children associate. Let them beware of what they are allowed to say to others and what others are allowed to say to them. It is all well enough to talk about the vaunted freedom of the American boy and girl; but, for my own part, especially in reference to the promiscuous association of young people and the careless promises they are allowed to make, I think they have altogether too much freedom.

PURIFICATION OF THE PRESS.

Another divorce preventive: The purification of the press, both in book form and in periodical and in the morning newspaper. The pestiferous trash which every day and every week and every month, like a winter blizzard, is flung into our faces by the snowstorm of the printing press is enough to destroy the

African war. Ernest Warmingham, canteen manager for the contractors, was summoned for cruelty to the animal, which has been stationed for some time past with the Royal Irish Rifles at Richmond Barracks.

The bulldog, which now belongs to Color Sergeant Edwards, Royal Irish Rifles, was accommodated with a seat in the witness box, from which point he seemed to take a languid interest in the proceedings. He was dressed in a coat with green facings, and wore several South African medals with clasps. The animal's record is an eventful one. During the Boer war he was captured by the Second Royal Irish Rifles, Mounted Infantry, from Commandant Philip Botha's farm in the Doornberg, in September, 1900. From that time until the end of the war he trked with the Rifles' mounted force from Griqualand in the west to Basutoland in the east, and he still bears the scar of a wound received in action. Later he was with Gen. French's column in Cape Colony. For his service the bulldog now wears the Queen's South African medal with three clasps, and the King's South African medal with two clasps. Mr. Drury remarked, when the case was called, that this was the most distinguished dog in the country, as he had medals.

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JAN. 24.

Text of the Lesson, Luke iv., 16-20. Golden Text, John i., 11.

"He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, and we hid as it were our faces from Him; He was despised and we esteemed Him not." "He was in the world, and the world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not. He came into His own and His own received Him not" (Isa. liii., 3; John i., 10, 11). He knew it would be so and yet He came, and became a son of man that we might become sons of God. For us He suffered and died; with Him we must die and suffer if we would reign with Him (Heb. ii., 14-18).

Having met the wild beasts and the devil in the wilderness, and having overcome by the word of God, He returned in the power of the Spirit to Galilee, but not until he returned to where John the Baptist was baptizing and John had pointed Him out as the Lamb of God, and Andrew, Simon, Philip and Nathanael had become His disciples. It is probable also that He changed the water to wine at Cana, went to Jerusalem to the Passover, cleansed the temple, met Nicodemus and the woman of Samaria and healed the nobleman's son at Capernaum before the incidents of our lesson occurred at Nazareth. See John i., 19, to iv., 54.

That He had been brought up at Nazareth would not add to His reputation, judging from John i., 46. Let all such as live at some Nazareth take courage. It is not our environment that mars or makes us, else Adam and Eve would never have fallen. The expression "brought up" is sometimes translated "feed" or "nourish" (Matt. vi., 26; Luke xii., 24; Rev. xii., 6-14) and may suggest in addition, to physical growth a nourishing by God with His word and spirit, and a training or education by His providences.

It was His Sabbath day custom always to be in the place of worship on that day, even though the spiritual benefit, apart from that derived from the reading of the Scriptures, may have been very small. If the statement implies that it was also His custom to read the Scriptures, then we are increasingly interested to see Him, as a young man, always taking part in the services. At He

The Ugly Millionaire.

Two young men were strolling along a quiet street, deep in a discussion on the gentler sex.

"Yes, girls are mercenary little wretches; there's no denying that," said one of them with a laugh. "Even the ones that look like wonder-eyed angels fresh-dropped from Heaven."

"I can't agree with you there, old chap. If she's the right kind of a girl, she don't marry for money—that is, not until she's persuaded herself she's in love with the man, not the money."

"You dreamer! Why, I'll wager there isn't a girl in existence but would jump at the chance of becoming the wife of the first millionaire who asked her—providing, of course, she wasn't already in love with someone else."

They turned the corner, and the man behind them heard no more. But the conversation started a train of thought in his own mind, over which he pondered long after he had finished his walk and had smoked two cigars in his apartments.

Which of the men was right?

He had never attempted to fathom the mysterious ways of woman; indeed, he had scarcely any personal knowledge by which to judge them, although a man of fifty years.

In the years that followed the frightful accident of his boyhood, that left him a marred, deformed face, he had avoided, as much as possible, all social intercourse. Nature planned him a comely man, in body and spirit. Fate ordained otherwise.

As a boy, Gerald Blake had suffered from the chaffing of unthinking school fellows, but his sharp retorts had always turned the laugh, and it was not until, as a young man, when he began to go out into Society, that he fully realized his terrible misfortune.

A man of strong passions, craving the society of beautiful women, he had been barred, because of this distressing disfigurement, from association with them.

On the street or in the drawing-room, wherever a woman saw him, she turned quickly aside with disgust and horror pictured in her face. Few men, even, could hide from their faces a first, involuntary flash of repulsion.

When the strain became too great for sensitive nerves to bear, he withdrew from his clubs, gave up all social life, and exiled himself from home and friends.

Time increased, instead of lessening, the offensive appearance of the man.

The fiery red hair was allowed to grow, the yellow freckles seemed to get more prominent and splotchy, the large black eyes, once brilliantly beautiful, now frightened and repelled, the lines about the strong, firm mouth had become hard and unforgiving, and the pitiful, broken nose made a face to be remembered in a bad dream—a face on which little children gazed with fascination, too terrified to cry.

It had even left its effect upon the powerful figure of the man, made him careless in dress and manners, and turned him into a most villainous-looking object in human shape.

Fortune had smiled on him in one respect—in giving him great wealth. Though at times that seemed more a mockery than a blessing. All that money could buy was his, but alas! even the omnipotence of money could not purchase a handsome face.

Most of Blake's life had been spent travelling, not after the manner of the superficial globe-trotter, but spending many months, sometimes

new York City. Why, murder and outlawry would be everywhere in the United States running rampant. To-day your life would not be worth the value of a pin only as you were able to protect it with your own arm and defy your would be murderer behind the barricaded walls of your own home. No, no! The only safety of life depends upon this fact: If you commit a murder in one state and then run away another state governor will recognize your extradition papers and allow you to be forcibly returned to the place where you committed the crime.

FLOOD OF NATIONAL INFAMY.

A second breakwater to dam back this submerging flood of national infamy: It is for the gospel ministers to protest against it by practice as well as by preaching. The pulpit cannot speak loudly and with the voice of a true leader unless at the same time it refuses to become a party to the national crime of easy divorce. What do I mean by this statement? That the minister himself shall not be a blatant and a brutal divorcee? Oh, no. No self-respecting Christian church would allow her minister to continue preaching in her pulpit after a divorce escapade. Paul writes, "A bishop must be blameless, the husband of one wife." No minister's life can be blameless when he turns his back upon his first wife for an unjust cause. But I do mean this: A minister should not officiate at the second marriage of a divorcee unless he himself knows positively that the divorced man was not culpable in the snapping of the marital bonds. By such a ministerial course public sentiment would be aroused against this national evil, and aroused quickly and permanently.

I have taken only lately this stand in reference to the clergymans' responsibility. Like hundreds and thousands of other ministers I have heretofore said to myself: "I am not in any way compelled to look into the personal characters of those whom I unite in marriage. When I used to live in New York state I had to ask the contracting parties a long list of questions and make a report to the county officials in reference to the same. But in the state of Illinois the clerk of the county court does that. He asks the questions. He gives the license. He is responsible for the marriage, and not I." But a short time ago, when talking to a brother minister upon the subject, he said: "You are wrong. You cannot shirk your responsibility in that way." Then I commenced to look at this responsibility in another way. I said to myself: "Yes, I am wrong. That county clerk cannot tell me what I ought to do. The paper he sends to me is only a license, a governmental privilege, permitting me to marry the parties if I wish. I am not compelled so to do. For instance: The saloon keeper gets a city license and has the privilege of selling me a glass of whiskey. But because it is lawful for me to buy whiskey from him that is no reason why I should drink it. Because the sporting element of San Francisco gets a city license for holding a prize fight that is no reason why I am compelled to go and witness two pugilists batter each other's face in to a pulp. Because Chicago gives a license to gamblers to open a race track that is no reason why I should go and patronize the bookmakers. Because the county clerk tells me that I can remarry a libertine, who has been sinfully divorced, that is no reason why I should tarnish the good name of my church by placing such a black record upon the session books. No, no, my brother ministers, we cannot thus shirk our responsibilities. You and I are responsible before God when we become officiating parties in the marriages of divorced persons. A religious marriage means infinitely more than a mere civil contract. If not, why do nearly all people desire to be married

have altogether too much freedom.

PURIFICATION OF THE PRESS.

Another divorce preventive: The purification of the press, both in book form and in periodical and in the morning newspaper. The pestiferous trash which every day and every week and every month, like a winter blizzard, is flung into our faces by the snowstorm of the printing press is enough to destroy the healthy heart throbs of any young person who is allowed to read it. I am, of course, not speaking against good publications, but bad publications. Go to almost any bookstand that you see and open some of the books at random and read. There we find the authors make their heroes out of bad men and their heroines out of bad women, with here and there a redeeming white spot to offset these black characters. Broken marriage vows, "Childie Harold" indecencies, deceitful wives, deceiving men—these move as an ever changing kaleidoscope before the fascinated eyes of the young readers. There the boy and the girl learn to call crime respectable and a man's dishonor a "free lance of gold." A bad book worms its way into the moral vitals and fatally poisons the heart. The way for good people to keep pure and to prepare themselves for a Christian marriage, which will never be broken this side or on the other side of the grave, is for them to live with good people. They must work to make men good. They must positively refuse to associate with the bad, whether that bad is found in fiction or in real life. When the newspapers of the United States made heroes out of the Chicago bandits, they placed a premium on crime. When a bad book eulogizes and glorifies the broken marriage ring, it is only gilding the open door of the divorce court, which is the guillotine of marital love.

WHEN DIVORCE IS JUSTIFIED.

But some one asks me, in closing: "Are divorces always wrong? Should a husband and wife be compelled to live together under all conditions?" Oh, no. The violation of the marriage vow justifies divorce. Christ's own words imply that. There are other conditions which justify separation, even when there has been no violation of that vow. It would be a grievous injustice to enforce constant companionship when one of the parties to a marriage has contracted habits which render the continued relation an intolerable misery to the other. I have known such cases and have rejoiced that the law permits the innocent party to be relieved of the burden and affords protection from molestation. It is not for me to say when a stage has been reached which demands the intervention of the law, but I do contend that it is a menace to the morals of the people when a contract so solemn and sacred as that of marriage can be broken on pretexts so frivolous as those now recognized in many states. I protest also against the diversity of the divorce laws of the different states, which tends to confusion and uncertainty in the relation so vital as this to the morality and stability of society.

In this discussion I have presented, for the most part, only the temporal side of the divorce question. If I had spoken from the spiritual side the result would have been self-evident. Gospel love never gave birth to legal hate. May the Christ who uttered the protest of the text against promiscuous divorce bless the earnest words of one whom God has greatly blessed with a happy home.

WAR RECORD OF A DOG.

Once Belonged to Gen. Botha and Followed Troops Through War.

Unusual interest centred in a case heard in the Dublin police court, recently, in which the leading figure was a bulldog that formerly belonged to Gen. Philip Botha and went through a good portion of the South

ways to be in the place of worship on that day, even though the spiritual benefit, apart from that derived from the reading of the Scriptures, may have been very small. If the statement implies that it was also His custom to read the Scriptures, then we are increasingly interested to see Him, as a young man, always taking part in the services. As He unrolled the scroll of the prophet Isaiah He found what we call Isa. lxi., 1, and He must have read, according to Neh. viii., 8, distinctly giving the sense and causing them to understand the reading. He read a very brief portion, stopped in the midst of a sentence, folded up the roll, or rolled up the scroll, gave it to the minister, sat down and began to say, "This day is the Scripture fulfilled in your ears" (verse 21). He evidently had no difficulty in finding the place, but this is a matter which is not easy to a good many believers to-day. As to the portion He read, is it not a complete summary of the glorious gospel of the blessed God? (I Tim. i, 11.) Glad tidings for the poor, the broken hearted, the captives, the blind, the bruised (Isa. lvi., 15; lxxvi., 2; Matt. x., 3; ix. 27; Ps. xxxiv., 18; li, 17; Luke viii., 27; ix, 39; xiii., 10; Rev. iii., 17). The acceptable year is still with us—it is still true that "now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation" (II Cor. vi, 2; John v, 25). The glorious truth is worthy of every one's acceptance that "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners" (I Tim. i, 15). As He took His seat all eyes were fastened on Him. Was it because of the way He read, or was it because of what He left unread? Had He read the next sentence He could not have said that it was then fulfilled, for the day of vengeance is not yet. Redemption for Israel and vengeance upon her enemies, so often associated in Scripture, will be at His second coming (Isa. xxxiv., 8; xxxv., 4; lxxiii., 4; Luke xxi., 24-28; II Thess. i., 7-10). Only the first words of His discourse are given, but as one has said, "It must have been rich in matter and sweet in manner." He was full of grace and truth, full of the Spirit, and it was the Father who spoke through Him (John i, 14; xii, 49). He sees the unbelief and enmity in their hearts, and He reminds them that in the days of Elijah and Elisha not many benefited by the teaching or the miraculous powers of God's servants. He knew that Nazareth considered Him Joseph's son and that His townspeople would not receive Him, but it was in the plan that He should thus offer Himself to them.

What great blessing was within the reach of Nazareth that day, but what blindness possessed her! She knew not the time of her visitation. God, the God of Israel, had been in her midst unknown. His glory veiled in human form these many years; and now He reveals Himself as Jesus, their brother, the long foretold Messiah of Israel, but they will not receive Him, for to them He is only "Joseph's son." Oh, how great and all important the question, "What think ye of Christ—whose Son is He?" (Matt. xxii, 42.) They would have killed Him, but His hour to die had not yet come and no man could take His life from Him (John x, 18).

From the time that the devil was told that the seed of the woman would conquer him he ever sought to destroy that seed of the woman, and he has not yet given up the conflict, but "the Lamb shall overcome, for He is Lord of lords and King of kings" (Rev. xvii, 14). He quietly passed through their midst and went down to Capernaum and taught them on the Sabbath days; but while they were astonished at His teaching they did not receive Him (Matt. xi 23, 24).

Friend—"But if there's no hope of saving him, what are you going to perform the operation for?" Doctor—"Twenty dollars."

respect—in giving him great wealth. Though at times that seemed more a mockery than a blessing. All that money could buy was his, but alas! even the omnipotence of money could not purchase a handsome face.

Most of Bla'c's life had been spent travelling, not after the manner of the superficial globe-trotter, but spending many months, sometimes years, in some out-of-the-way, unfrequented spot. The main travelled roads of the tourist were always avoided by him.

Away from mirrors or the reflection of a tell-tale face, he would forget himself in the pleasure of reading some old parchment, deciphering hieroglyphics, or revelling in the treasures of an old library.

He gave very little time or thought to the management of the huge fortune left by his father, but occasionally he was forced to give personal attention to matters of business. Hence his presence in London.

The weighty question for present consideration being: "Are women mercenary?" Disgusted that he should permit his thoughts to dwell on woman, mercenary or unmercenary, he picked up a paper in an effort to change the current of his thoughts.

His eye lighted on the "personal" column. He read, unconsciously at first, an "object matrimony" advertisement, when suddenly his thoughts and what he was reading blended in one idea. A most excellent way to settle the question discussed by the men in the street.

With a sort of malicious joy, he sat down to write an advertisement for the "personals." He hardly expected to receive a single reply, but, in the event of any girl rashly desiring an "appointment," it could no possible harm to exhibit himself, and it would demonstrate to the maidens the fact that there were some things they wouldn't do, even for money; at any rate, he would enjoy watching the hasty retreat.

The sense of humor was not quite dead within him; besides, it would interest him to see just how hardened he had become to the opinion of the ladies.

WANTED, A WIFE.—A man with money and a broken nose desires to marry a lady of beauty.

He signed it "An Ugly Millionaire" and, being new to such matters, gave his correct address.

Calling in James, the faithful, expressionless man who served him alike in the jungles of India, the steppes of Russia, or the wilds of Africa, he told him to see that it appeared in the morning papers. And James, without displaying the shock he felt, obeyed.

The following day James' duties were strenuous. At an undreamt of early hour the bell began to ring, and kept it up all day. Ladies of every description called that day at Blake's bachelor apartments. James heard someone remark in the hall that the ugly gentleman must be holding a reception.

Ladies, tall and short, stout and puny, blonde and brunette, of many nations and of all ages, from a child of fourteen to a widow of sixty. Women of ravishing beauty, women distressingly plain; gowned genteely, gaudily, dowdily, shabbily, stylishly; accompanied by chaperons, and unescorted. All eager, anxious to be the chosen one; pushing, crowding with a jealous effort to be the first admitted to the presence of "An Ugly Millionaire."

Every post brought letters in such quantities that Blake gave up the task of trying to read them all, and shovelled them unopened into the waste-basket.

About his grim mouth a smile played, which now and then broadened into explosive laughter as he read some unusually idiotic letter.

There were short notes, curtly asking for an appointment, and epistles of great length giving detailed family

histories, but all expressed a desire and hope of coming to a "satisfactory understanding." Truly, with these ladies at least, money reigned supreme.

With the ladies who called it was not so amusing—there was no smile on his lips when interviewing them. To hear unfeeling, oftentimes, rude ill-bred remarks made with condescending willingness to "put up with the face for the sake of what went with it—though a million was none too much"; to watch that inevitable shudder and the ill-concealed effort to hide it behind simpers and giggles; the expressions of pity, were not pleasant.

It had not proved a diversifying sport. In his mortification, he felt a wild rage and a mad desire to strike every woman in the face.

Why had he exposed himself to such humiliation? The thought of really marrying any woman, handsome or ugly, who would answer such an advertisement had never entered his head.

"Excuse me, sir, but there's three young ladies down-stairs as won't go away. They say they're sure they would suit if only you'd let 'em come in," and James looked apologetically insistent.

"Send them away; I can't see any more. Thank them all, and say I've made a choice—anything to get rid of them quick, they're on my nerves." From the window Blake saw the street lined with hansom cabs waiting to deposit their fair burdens at his door.

"I must get out of this; I can't stand it." Though late in the afternoon, still they came in an unending procession. Making his way out of a side door, he hurried down the street in an effort to drown the bitterness that filled his soul. In all the wide world there was no one who cared whether he lived or died. He knew now that he could buy a wife—"a lady of beauty."

Ah! how he hungered for beauty; loathed ugliness! The agonizing thought that he was to be for ever cut off from wife and family, from the devoted love of a pure woman, almost consumed him. In all the forty years of his orphaned life had there been one woman who had looked unflinchingly into that face? An outcast clinging to life—and for what purpose?

Without heeding he walked, seeing and hearing nothing. Suddenly he stopped. Directly in front of him stood a beautiful girl smiling up at him. Putting out her hand, she touched his arm, saying:

"I am waiting for you, dear!" Too startled to speak, he stared down into the tender blue eyes that looked unflinchingly into his, while the smile of welcome hovered on the sweet lips, and the little gloved hand rested unafraid on his arm.

Almost overpowered by his emotion, he tried to think what it all meant. The girl had, of course, mistaken him for someone else; but, merciful Heaven, how could one mistake him for another?

Now, like fire, the thought burnt through his brain that this was what had never come to him before, such a look of confidence and love from the face of a lovely, innocent girl, the most exquisite face he had ever seen.

At a peculiar movement of the head, he jumped as though something had struck him. Bending lower, he peered for a second into her face; throwing back his head, a low, sardonic laugh escaped him.

"Oh! What was that?" as, with a pale, terrified look, the girl clung closer to him.

Fate's mockery! The girl was blind!

When he gained control of himself, he said in a voice so kind and gentle, can I be of any assistance to you?"

At the sound of his voice, she stepped back in surprise.

"Oh, I thought you were my father! Your step is so like his. . . I

THOUSANDS DIE AT PLAYS

MANKIND HAS PAID DEARLY FOR AMUSEMENT.

Modern Theatres More Productive of Disaster Than the Ancient Edifices.

No disaster ever occurred in an American theatre equaling in loss of life the Iroquois fire, at Chicago, and but two in the history of the civilized world surpass it. In the destruction of the Ring Theatre in Vienna, twenty-two years ago, 875 persons perished, and the burning of Lehman's playhouse in St. Petersburg a half century earlier caused the death of 800.

An English statistician published six years ago a list of fires at places of public entertainment in all countries in the preceding century. He showed that there had been 1,100 conflagrations, with 10,000 fatalities, and he apologized for the incompleteness of his figures. Another authority says that in the twelve years from 1876 to 1888 not less than 1,700 were killed in theatre disasters in Brooklyn, Nice, Vienna, Exeter and Oporto, and that in every case nearly all the victims were dead within ten minutes from the time the smoke and flame from the stage reached the auditorium. As in the Iroquois fire, it was mainly in the balconies and galleries that death held its revels.

Fire wrought havoc at Rome in the Amphitheater in the year 14 B. C., and the Circus Maximus was similarly destroyed three times in the first century of the Christian era. Three other theatres were razed by flames in the same period, and Pompeii's was burned again almost two centuries later, but the exact loss of life is not recorded in either instance. The Greek playhouses, built of stone in open spaces, were never endangered by fire.

IN SHAKESPEARE'S TIME.

No theatres were built on the modern plan until in the sixteenth century in France, and not until the seventeenth did any catastrophe worthy of record occur. When Shakespeare lived plays were generally produced in temporary structures, sometimes merely raised platforms in open squares, and it was after his time that scenic effects began to be amplified and the use of illuminants increased. Thus it was that dangers, both to players and auditors, were vastly increased.

In the Teatro Atarazanas, in Seville, Spain, many people were killed and injured at a fire in 1615. The first conflagration of this kind in England worth noting happened in 1672, when the Theatre Royal, or Drury Lane, standing on the site of the playhouse in which "Mr. Blue Beard" was produced before it was taken to Chicago, was burned to the ground. Sixty other buildings were destroyed, but no loss of life is recorded.

Two hundred and ten people lost their lives and the whole Castle of Amalienborg, in Copenhagen, was laid in ashes in 1689 from a rocket that ignited the scenery in the opera-house. Eighteen persons perished at the theatre in the Kaisersgracht, Amsterdam, in 1772, and six years later the Teatro Coiseo, at Saragossa, Spain, went up in flames and seventy-seven lives were lost. The governor of the province was among the victims. Twenty players were suffocated in the burning of the Palais Royal in Paris in 1781.

HORROR AT RICHMOND.

In the nineteenth century there were twelve theatre fires marked by great loss of life, and the first of these occurred in the United States At Richmond, on the day after Christmas in 1871, a benefit performance of "Agnes and Raymond, or the Bleeding Nun," was being given, and the theater was filled with a wealthy and fashionable audience. The Governor of Virginia,

such emergencies was forgotten, and the flames, which might thus have been confined to the stage, spread furiously through the entire building. The scene was changed from light-hearted revelry, with gladsome music, to one of lurid horror. The great majority of the spectators were burned beyond recognition by their nearest relatives. One hundred and fifty were so charred that they were buried in a common grave, and the city's mourning was shared by all the world.

The next fire of this nature to attract the world's attention and sympathy was the destruction of the Circus Ferroni at Berditscheff, Russian Poland. Four hundred and thirty people were killed and eighty mortally injured. Many children were crushed and suffocated in the jam, and horses and other trained animals perished by the score. This was on Jan. 13, 1883, and the origin of the conflagration was traced to a stableman, who smoked a cigarette while lying on a heap of straw.

FIRE AT OPERA COMIQUE.

The burning of the Opera Comique in Paris, May 25, 1887, was a spectacular horror. Here again an iron curtain was not lowered. The first act of "Mignon" was on, when the scenery was observed to be ablaze. The upper galleries were transformed into infernos, in which men knocked other men and women down and trampled them in their eagerness to save themselves, while the flames reached out and enveloped them all.

Many of the actors and actresses escaped only in their costumes, and some rushed nude into the streets. The scenes in the thoroughfares where men and women in tights and ball dresses and men in gorgeous theatrical robes mingled with the naked, and the dead and dying were strewn about, made a picture fantastically terrible. The official list of dead was seventy-five, but many others died from the fire's effects.

The theater at Exeter, England, burned Sept. 5, 1887, was ignited from gas lights, and so much smoke filled the edifice in a short time that near 200 were suffocated in their seats. They were found sitting there afterward, just as though they were still watching the play. This was the eleventh, and the Oporto fire the twelfth of the big conflagrations of the country. One hundred and seventy dead were taken from the ruins of the Portuguese playhouse after the flames which destroyed it on the evening of March 31, 1888, had been subdued. Many sailors and marine soldiers in the galleries used knives to kill persons standing in their way, and scores of the victims were found with their throats cut.

ROYAL AND NOBLE VICTIMS.

Ten years after the Opera Comique fire occurred the greatest of all Parisian horrors, the destruction by flames of the charity bazaar. Members of the nobility, and even royalty, were among the victims. All of fashionable Paris was under the roof of a temporary wooden edifice known to visitors to the exposition of 1889 as "Old Paris." The annual bazaar in the interest of charity had always been one of the most imposing of the spring functions. The wealthy and distinguished, titled and modish were there in larger numbers than on any previous occasion.

The fire broke out with a suddenness that so dazed everyone that the small chance of escape from the flimsy structure was made even less. Duchesses, marquises, countesses, and grande dames joined in the mad rush for the exits. The men present are said to have acted in a particularly cowardly manner, knocking down and trampling upon women and children. The death list of more than 100 included the Duchesses d'Alencon and De St. Didier, the Marquise de Maison, and three barons, three baronesses, one count, eleven countesses, one viscount, two viscountesses, one general, five sisters of charity and one mother su-

THE PLAGUE AT YOKOHAMA

THE JAPANESE DO NOT GET FRIGHTENED.

Visit to the Camp—Effective Japanese Sanitary Measures.

In DeJesse's "Journal of the Plague Year" the state of panic that reigned in London supplied the action of the story. No such story could be written about the plague camp in Yokohama, because the Japanese imprisoned there show absolutely no concern over their situation, says a letter from Yokohama.

It is, we believe, only about four or five years since the plague first appeared in the congested areas of Japanese cities and towns. The manner in which the people have faced and are fighting it exhibits the same insouciance, the same absence of self concern, that was evident when they sent their fighting men against the legions of China. For this and for the way in which they are succeeding in holding the plague's ravages in check, they really deserve the highest credit.

Those who have in their walks abroad turned over a large stone and watched the startled ants rushing to cover, carrying the precious ova with them, the burden bigger than the bearer, will have the best idea of the scene presented to the writer when he made a visit of inspection on Nov. 16 to the isolated quarter at the foot of Jizo-zaka. The enclosed and segregated area extends from creek to creek, the section being about two hundred paces broad. It probably contains four or five hundred houses, some of the outer fringe being shops of barbers, cycle dealers, coal dealers and so on. It is surrounded by a corrugated zinc fence about six feet high. At intervals the fence is broken by a sort of lych gate, also of zinc, guarded by

TWO POLICE OFFICERS.

Inside, a large gang of coolies, assisted by such of the inhabitants as are more concerned than the usual run about the disposal of their lard and penates, are enacting the role of the ants aforesaid. Many of them wear a long surplice saturated with disinfectants.

In one place there was a tremendous noise of hammering and clatter of iron, where the barrier was being uprooted. On that side the plague had leaped the fence, and another segment was being added to the segregated. Here, timber, plank walls, and rotten beading were being torn down. There, the coolies were nailing them up again. Inside the houses were quite gutted. Everywhere men were spraying walls and floors with a liquid disinfectant.

Along one side, barracks of corrugated iron had been erected within the barrier to accommodate the salvaged goods and chattels, and to shelter the owners thereof. Among their household goods, in the open air, little groups of people sat, much as we have seen evicted tenants sitting in London backwaters after the periodical notice-to-quit battues have taken place. But the dull, resourceless, despairing, sullen countenances were not there. Most of the faces were smiling, as if this was an inconvenience rather amusing than otherwise.

In one case, having gathered around them their utensils, an old woman, ignoring the ruthless way in which their dismantled rooms a few yards away were being sluiced out, calmly drank the honorable tea made and poured for them by a young mousmp. They sat upon the ground, and it was strange to Western eyes to observe how good-humoredly two such old people were enduring really

SERIOUS DISCOMFORT.

Their like in London would have been either sullen or lachrymose. In Ireland, they would have wailed and made a Star Chamber matter of it.

closer to him.
Fate's mockery! The girl was blind!

When he gained control of himself, he said in a voice so kind and gentle, can I be of any assistance to you?" At the sound of his voice, she stepped back in surprise.

"Oh, I thought you were my father! Your step is so like his. I beg your pardon, I am so sorry!"

As she made the apology, there was no fear in her manner. Evidently this blind girl had been so carefully shielded from harm she knew no cause for being afraid.

Blake, on questioning her, found that her home was in Richmond, that she had gone with her father to make a business call in the vicinity. She was to have waited for him in the garden, but, tiring of that, she had walked about and must have turned out of the gate that brought her unknowingly into this street.

After considering what could be done, it was decided that Blake should accompany her home. Calling a four-wheeler, they were driven to the nearest underground station. Her childlike, innocence completely won his heart, her great loveliness made his blood beat fast and his breathing hard. He almost wished that the journey might never end.

The girl was so happy and delighted over the novel experience, and laughed merrily as she chatted freely about herself and family.

Her name was Marjorie Brooke; she was an only child, nineteen years old and had been born blind. She was not saddened by her affliction as he had been by his.

A new feeling of thankfulness came upon him. He realized then that, although made frightful to look upon, he had been blessed in having seen the flowers, the trees, and the wonderful beauties of the world.

A great peace came over his soul, and he knew long ere that short journey had come to an end and they had reached the home of Marjorie Brooke that the fulfilment of his life rested in the tiny hands of this blind girl.

The distress of the father at not finding his daughter, the happiness of the parents when she was brought home to them, there is no need to record. Blake found that he needed no introduction in the family, for Mr. Brooke was the English representative of one of Blake's City offices, and he was most welcome in their home.

Why should I go on with the tale? You have guessed its sequel. That the cordial welcome extended to Blake on his first visit tempted him to repeat it many times.

His moroseness and cynicism vanished under the sweet influence of Marjorie's simple, straightforward nature, and brought out the good in his own. She had never seen either beauty or ugliness, so could never be pained by what had caused him suffering.

He told her what misery he had endured before knowing her, and she had gently stroked with her small hand the face so dear to her now, and spoken sweet words of comfort.

In the long hours they spent in each other's company, he read to her his favorite books, or talked of things he had seen in journeys across the earth, and together they learnt through their mutual love:

"How beautiful it is to be alive."
—Pearson's Weekly.

BRITONS ARE TALLEST.

The British professional classes are the tallest adult males in the world. The average is 5ft. 9½ in. United States males follow, and behind them come males of all British classes. Most European nations average for the adult male 5ft. 6 in., but the Austrians, Spaniards, and Portuguese just fall short of this standard.

in the nineteenth century there were twelve theatre fires marked by great loss of life, and the first of these occurred in the United States At Richmond, on the day after Christmas in 1811, a benefit performance of "Agnes and Raymond, or the Bleeding Nun," was being given, and the theater was filled with a wealthy and fashionable audience. The Governor of Virginia, George W. Smith; ex-United States Senator Venable, and other prominent persons were in the audience and were numbered among the seventy victims. The last act was on when the careless hoisting of a stage chandelier with lighted candles set fire to the scenery. Most of those killed met death in the jam at the doors.

The Lehman Theater and circus in St. Petersburg was the scene of a fire in 1836, in which 800 people perished. A stage lamp hung high ignited the roof, a panic ensued, and there was such a mad rush that most of the people slew each other in trying to get out. Those not trampled to death were incinerated by the fire that rapidly enveloped the temporary wooden building.

A lighted lamp, upset in a wing, caused a stampede in the Royal Theater, Quebec, June 12, 1846, and 100 people were either burned or crushed into lifelessness. The exits were poor, and the playhouse was built of combustible material. Less than a year later the Grand Ducal Theater at Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, was destroyed by a fire, due to the careless lighting of the gas in the grand ducal box. Most of the 150 victims were suffocated. Between fifty and 100 people met a fiery death in the Teatro Degli Aquidotti at Leghorn, Italy, June 7, 1857. Fireworks were being used on the stage and a rocket set fire to the scenery.

BROOKLYN'S BIG DISASTER.

Kate Claxton was playing "The Two Orphans" at Conway's Theater in Brooklyn on the night of Dec. 5, 1876. In the last scene of the last act Miss Claxton, as Louise, the poor blind girl, had just lain down on her pallet of straw, when she saw above her in the flies a tiny flame. An actor of the name of Murdock, on the stage with her, saw it about the same time, and was so excited that he began to stammer his lines. Miss Claxton tried to reassure him and partially succeeded.

Then the audience realized that the theater was on fire, and a movement began. The star, with Mr. Murdoch and Mrs. Farren, joined hands, walked to the footlights and begged the audience to go out in an orderly manner. "You see, we are between you and the fire," said Miss Claxton. The people were proceeding quietly, when a man's voice shouted, "It is time to be out of this," and everyone seemed seized with a frenzy. The main entrance doors opened inwardly, and there was such a jam that these could not be manipulated.

The crowds from the galleries rushed down the stairways and fell or jumped headlong into the struggling mass below. Of the 1,000 people in the theater 297 perished. They were either burned, suffocated or trampled to death. The actor Murdoch was one of the victims.

GREATEST OF HORRORS.

The destruction of the Ring Theater at Vienna Dec. 8, 1881, remains the greatest horror of the kind in the history of civilization. It was preceded on March 23 of the same year by the burning of the Municipal Theater in Nice, Italy, caused by an explosion of gas, and in which between 150 and 200 people perished miserably, but the magnitude of the Vienna holocaust made the world forget Nice for the time. The feast of the Immaculate Conception was being celebrated by the Viennese, and Offenbach's "Les Contes d'Hoffman," an opera bouffe, was the play. The audience numbered 2,500.

Fire was suddenly observed in the scenery, and a wild panic started. An iron curtain designed for just

are said to have acted in a particularly cowardly manner, knocking down and trampling upon women and children. The death list of more than 100 included the Duchesses d'Alencon and De St. Didier, the Marquise de Maison, and three barons, three baronesses, one count, eleven countesses, one viscount, two viscountesses, one general, five sisters of charity and one mother superior. The Duchess d'Alencon was the favorite sister of the Empress of Austria and had been a fiancée of the mad King Ludwig of Bavaria. The Duchess d'Uzes was badly burned.

SOME MINOR FIRES.

The Gayety Theater in Milwaukee on Nov. 5, 1869, furnished more than thirty victims to the fire fiend, but only two of these were burned to death. The Central Theater in Philadelphia was destroyed April 28, 1892, and six persons perished. A panic occurred at the Front street playhouse in Baltimore Dec. 27, 1895, among an audience composed entirely of Polish Jews. There was no fire, but a woman who had seen a bright light on the stage thought there was, and her cries caused a stampede that resulted in twenty-four deaths.

Statisticians show that theatres as a rule do not attain an old age, but that their average life in all countries is but twenty-two and three-fourths years. In the United States the average is but eleven to thirteen years, and almost a third are destroyed before they have been built five years. More playhouses feed the flames just prior to and after than during performances, because of the added precautions of employees.

PRIVATE STATIONS.

There are a number of private railway stations in Great Britain. The Duke of Sutherland owns a large proportion of the North of Scotland. Dunrobin Castle, in that district, has its station for the Duke and his household, called after the castle, "Dunrobin." Then there is the beautiful station of Watchgill, in the Isle of Wight, which belongs to Sir John S. B. Simeon; also the station in connection with Avon Castle and that of the Earl of Warwick at Easton Lodge, while Mrs. Ballantyne Dykes has had built for her own use and enjoyment a picturesque station about three miles from Cockermouth.

SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Seventy years of wedded life! Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Webster, of Clinton, Wis., recently celebrated their seventieth wedding anniversary. Mr. Webster is ninety-three years old and his wife is ninety. This estimable couple joined the Methodist Church two years after their marriage and have, it seems, been faithful members ever since. Mr. Webster has held many important offices in the church. Since 1848 he has acted as trustee, recording steward, class leader, and Sunday-school superintendent. Both Mr. and Mrs. Webster are in excellent health.

SMOKING WAS A CRIME.

The earliest instance known of penalizing smoking in the streets, says Health, is the court books of the Mayor of Methwold, in Norfolk, England. There is the following entry on the record of the court held on October 14th, 1695:—"We agree that any person that is taken smoking tobacco in the street shall forfeit one shilling for every time so taken, and it shall be lawful for the petty constables to distrain for the same, for to be put to the uses above said (i.e., to the use of the town). We present Nicholas Barber for smoking in the street, and do amerce him one shilling." The same rule was repeated at courts held in the years 1696 and 1699, but no other fine is mentioned at any subsequent court.

and puffed for them by a young mousmep. They sat upon the ground, and it was strange to Western eyes to observe how good-humoredly two such old people were enduring really SERIOUS DISCOMFORT.

Their like in London would have been either sullen or lachrymose. In Ireland, they would have wailed and made a Star Chamber matter of it.

Another dispossessed gentleman sat smoking gravely over a hibachi (charcoal stove). He, too, was keeping an eye on his possessions, temporarily placeless.

It might have been imagination, the result of looking for the expressions that ought to have been there; but it did appear as if on the faces of some women, raking vases out of the soiled debris, and dusting them, there sat that pitiable, painful smile of the worried Japanese—the same set, irritating smile worn by a Japanese servant when she informs her mistress that "the earthquake" has shaken down and broken that priceless carved ivory on which Danna-san sets such store.

The dust and dirt raised and raked out of those dwellings would, by the way, have startled those Hearn-steeped tourists who rave and gush about the Japanese houses being so clean.

Just what the scheme of sanitation was to be was not quite clear. In many places the tile removing, wood chopping, and general dismantling seemed in favor of the report that the whole place was to be burned out. But in the same area is the five stone rice granary where the rats and the bacilli come from, and in various corners men were busy covering the exposed wattle and mud walls with overlapping boards. Hydrants were fixed, which might be for or against

THE BONFIRE THEORY.

It was impossible to discover even whether all the debris was being taken. One coolie would stagger along under a load of rotting floor boards and dump them down in a corner. Just as the watcher was about to make a note that "apparently these are to be burned in little piles in the few available open spaces," another coolie would happen along, heft the bundle and disappear with it around another corner.

In short, it was the colony of ants on an exaggerated scale, and only the busy look of the presiding officials of the Government gave it an air of intelligence. That the measures, whatever their precise nature may be, will be effective, who can doubt, seeing that so great success has attended them in the past?

It occurred to us to wonder if the reason and object of all this destruction, and removing, and scouring and disinfecting had been fully explained to the indwellers of this particular isolated area. They did not all seem to realize that the barrier was to prevent communication with the outside world.

We noticed one lady who stood on a box talking volubly over the fence to a lady outside, who stood on another box to listen. No doubt the tale of the discomforts within was worth telling with gusto, but of course the barrier might as well never have been erected for any good it was in that particular case.

SHOPS OPEN ON SUNDAY.

A canvas taken on a recent Sunday morning in Manchester, England, revealed the fact that between the hours of ten and half-past twelve 6,498 shops were open for business purposes. The canvass was made by the Manchester, Salford, and District Grocers' Association, the city and borough being divided into forty-six districts for the purpose and the number of trades found in progress were thirty-six, the list being headed by tobacconists, confectioners, barbers, jewellers, and butchers.

THE FIGHTING SWORDFISH

PURSE FISHMEN AND ATTACK SHIPS.

Braves of the Sea Unusually Vicious During the Past Season.

James Malone, one of two men overlooking their trawls in a dory on the Grand Banks last month, was stabbed by a swordfish and died within an hour of the injury he received, says a St. John's, N. F., letter. The furious creature attacked the boat from below, as it does a whale, and drove its formidable ivory sword up through the boat's bottom, through the thwart on which the man sat, and into his body. In its struggles to withdraw its weapon the fish almost overturned the boat. Malone's comrade, with a blow of an oar, shattered the sword at the skiff's bottom, and the fish made off, short of its weapon.

Swordfish have been unusually vicious this season and this is only one instance of their attacks on fishing boats. On July 10 a swordfish attacked a dory off Block Island, piercing its side and penetrating the leg of Christopher Nicols, one of the crew.

In August, William Hobbs, one of the crew of the schooner *Blanche*, had his abdomen grazed by a swordfish's blade, while in his dory off Boston, and about the same time William Ennes, in a fishing boat near Cape Race, had his foot nailed to the bottom of the boat by a swordfish. This fish broke off its weapon by the force of its impact with the boat's keel, and the sword, about three feet long, was drawn up through the wound to release the victim.

MORE AMAZING STILL

was the experience of the Gloucester fishing schooner *Actor*, Capt. Frank Norwell, which put into Boston in October, with a bad leak in her bow, where a swordfish had rammed her on Georges Bank, and so started the planking about her stern that she had to abandon her cruise and make for port. The shock of the impact was such that the crew thought at first she had struck a sunken wreck, and it was not until an examination disclosed an ivory sword about two feet long protruding through the thick bow planking that they knew what had happened.

The swordfish, as the fishermen call them, doubtless mistake ships and boats for whales. The Newfoundland schooner *Whidower* was struck amidships by one on the Grand Banks in May. The swordfish was unable to withdraw its beak and in its struggle before it was killed with a harpoon it almost overturned the vessel. It weighed 580 pounds.

The swordfish has also been termed by sailors the fighting devil and this very aptly describes him, for there is not a little danger in the catching of swordfish. These creatures are naturally pugnacious, and will attack a whale, a shark, a porpoise, a boat, a schooner or an ocean steamship with the same reckless daring.

In taking them a harpoon with a buoy attached is used. When a harpoon is fastened in a swordfish the fish tries to dive. The resistance of the buoy soon tires it, and it is forced to come to the surface again. In anticipation of this, dories are put overboard, with two men in each, and they chase the swordfish until they get a chance to

KILL IT WITH THE LANCE.

If it is a big fellow, the task calls for all the skill of the fishermen. Sometimes they have to dodge its attacks for hours. Two men from the schooner *Esperanza* had an exciting encounter this season with a swordfish, which nearly resulted in a tragic ending. The prize, a very large fish, was plunging madly about, trying to free itself from the harpoon, when it

eral feet, tried to strike the man in the "pulpit" over the bow. But, missing him, the fish turned on the vessel and diving about three feet below the surface of the port bow, struck her with great force, driving the sword clear through the three-inch oak plank, and causing it to penetrate the inner ceiling of one-inch board and to protrude about a foot beyond it. A man had been working in the hold and moved from the spot only a moment before, or he would certainly have been gored. Such was the force of the attack that the vessel shook from stem to stern, and the man at the wheel was thrown off his feet. The blow shattered the plank and adjacent butts, and as the vessel began to leak badly she had to return.

But she secured the fish she had harpooned, and also the doughty customer that had attacked her. On the vessel's being docked it was found the fish had shattered about three feet of her plank so badly that it had to be replaced.

Swordfish range in weight from 300 to 800 pounds, and in length from 6 to 18 feet. Their pursuit is only a summer fishery, the swordfish seeking more southern waters during the winter.

A phenomenal one day catch was made off Cape Cod in 1895. One hundred and fifteen swordfish were killed in twenty-four hours by a crew of eight men, the fish being small and easily handled, and the lucky seamen making over \$200 apiece out of this cargo.

A different experience occurred September last to the schooner *Marion* Turner off Cape Sable. Her crew described a big swordfish in her wake, the largest they had ever seen. It was so huge that all hands were afraid it would attack the vessel, and they threw over a lot of cod, hoping that it would be so occupied with this easy meal that it would ignore the craft. But it was not deceived by this ruse, and the captain decided to harpoon it, though some on board feared it would ram the schooner, and it looked big enough to batter in her bottom. The captain persisted, and firmly bedded the iron in the creature's side at the second cast. It raced away wildly, taking out 150 fathoms of line and two drags; while two more dories had to be sent in chase. After three hours of most exciting work they killed it, and on hoisting it aboard found it to be a gigantic specimen, 18 feet long, its sword measuring 4½ feet and its tail being almost 4 feet wide.

OCEAN CABLES IN 1903

Owned in Twenty-two Countries and Are 252,436 Miles Long.

Denmark has a more prominent place among countries whose capitalists have engaged in laying ocean cable lines than might be expected from her inferior commercial importance. She ranks fourth on the list, even surpassing Germany.

The reason is that the Great Northern Telegraph Company, with its offices at Copenhagen, laid and operates one of the most important cable systems in the Orient—that which connects Vladivostok with Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

There are in operation to-day 252,436 miles of ocean cables, of which only 38,797 miles, or about 15 per cent., are owned by Governments, the remainder being in the hands of private owners.

Englishmen opened the first cable line—across the narrow channel between Dover and Calais on Aug. 28, 1850—and Englishmen still control a larger mileage than the capitalists of any other country, and more than half the total length of the submarine lines.

The British cables which connect London with all parts of the world have a length of 154,099 miles, of which 14,000 miles are owned by the

ERRORS OF GREAT MEN

SOME OF THEM HABITUALLY MADE SLIPS.

Chamberlain's Language Not Faultless—Gladstone Was Particular.

The reporting of Lord Roseberry's speech at the unveiling of a tablet to Macaulay led to a curious slip in some of the papers, says an English paper. Where the speaker referred to Macaulay's value as an intellectual stimulus by "his allusive style," he was reported as having said "his elusive style," a distinction with a difference indeed. In his Surrey theatre speech, however, some of those who were taking notes did the Earl a kindness by correcting a little slip, to which he, like Mr. Chamberlain, is addicted. Such and such a condition was different "to" such another he twice said, in the course of his oration. Mr. Chamberlain's letter to Mr. Balfour announcing his resignation contained the phrase, "I stand, therefore, in a different position to that of my colleagues," and it was repeated in a letter which he wrote to Mr. Welsford, the Unionist candidate for Crewe.

ALL HAVE A WEAKNESS.

Nearly all our public men have an idiosyncrasy of this description. Even Mr. Gladstone, while a pedantic grammarian, sometimes in the hurry of writing turned out angular, badly constructed sentences.

But there was one slip for which he could find no forgiveness, although its commission is sanctioned by the custom of innumerable authors and orators of eminent standing. For the false genitive he could admit no excuse. In this he and Mr. Chamberlain would have differed. "I regret that pressure of official business prevents me making any engagements at a distance from London," Mr. Chamberlain wrote last spring to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Sir Edward Hamilton tells us that he once received quite a homily from Mr. Gladstone on the latter's detecting in a letter which Sir Edward had written by the G. O. M.'s instructions, the introduction of the misuse of the genitive.

ALWAYS LOOKING FOR IT.

"He was always on the look-out for it when he was reading, and had, he said, traced the 'vulgarism' back to the time of Charles II. He believed that it was nowhere to be found in Shakespeare, or in such pure writers of English as Addison, Swift, and Johnson, and he defied anyone to discover its occurrence in the Bible or in Macaulay's works.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Roseberry are not the first distinguished men to be indifferent to the arbitrary dictates of grammar. The Emperor Sigismund, in the speech in which he opened the Council of Constantine, uttered an expression which Cardinal Placentinus corrected. The Emperor replied, "Placentinus, however agreeable you may be to others, you please us not when you assert that we have less authority than the grammarian Priscianus, whom you say I have offended."

NAPOLEON COULD NOT SPELL.

Napoleon used to excuse his errors in orthography with the saying, "A man occupied with public business cannot attend to orthography." Voltaire upon the receipt of his first letter from Frederick the Great, was "full of encouragement—does a little in correcting, solecisms of grammar chiefly." During the early days of their friendship, Voltaire told Frederick that he was a better French scholar than Louis XVI, who committed many mistakes. Frederick replied that Louis was a great monarch in many respects, and a mistake in spelling could not tarnish the brilliancy of his reputation, established by so many actions which had immortalized him. "Caesar est

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some Prominent People.

Mr. Edward John Lupton, who for forty years has been parish clerk at Yarmouth, England, has officially attended 11,570 weddings, besides giving away 1,250 brides.

The King of Denmark has a very valuable collection of birds' eggs, which include specimens of nearly every kind in existence. The collection is considered to be worth about \$75,000.

Bishop Murphy, of Hobart, Tasmania, has the distinction of being the oldest Roman Catholic prelate in the world now in active service. He was born on the day the Battle of Waterloo was fought.

Mr. Gilbert Blundell, the new Mayor of Blackpool, England, is a fine instance of a man carving his own fortune by sheer grit. He is a native of Preston, and when a youth worked in a mill as a weaver. Twenty-six years ago he opened a small gracer's shop in Blackpool, and from this modest beginning as a trader he has become one of the most prominent and highly esteemed business men of the town.

Lord Curzon's school reputation was not of the most promising. "He was clever enough," one of his old masters said recently, "but he was incorrigibly lazy, and was far more immersed in mischief and practical joking than in his books. And yet, although he never did a stroke of work he could by any exercise of ingenuity avoid, he always somehow managed to hold his own with other boys of his form."

Councillor H. R. Taylor, the new Mayor of Camberwell, England, is a bricklayer, and refuses to wear the robe and chain of office or to accept the \$1,500 a year voted as the "mayor's purse." Mr. Taylor was born and bred in Camberwell. He "began life" as a newsboy, but afterwards became a bricklayer. In recent years he has exercised a talent for public affairs, not only in Camberwell, but in the London County Council, of which body he has been a labor member for some years.

Among the Duchess of Portland's possessions there is a collection of diamond horses, little figures of gold studded with those precious gems which have been presented to her by her husband at various times in commemoration of his success on the Turf. As the Duke's luck was at one time proverbial, it may be gathered that the collection—which includes Donovan and other famous racers—is by no means a small one. It is known to the Duchess's friends as her "diamond stud."

M. Coquelin, the great French comedian, recalls with amusement the verdict passed on him when, a youth of twenty, he presented himself as a candidate for admission to the Conservatoire in Paris.—"I can see two fatal difficulties in the way of your ever becoming a good actor," said one of the chief professors—"your face and your voice." As all who have seen him will admit, these are precisely the most valuable features of the great actor's endowment to day.

"Lord Boyle, aged six," whose name appears thus in a birthday list would be as readily known by the doorkeepers of the House of Lords as his father, the Earl of Shannon whose heir he is. The fact is that the Earl of Shannon, who succeeded to the title nearly fourteen years ago, has never darkened the doors of the House of Lords. He was ranching in the wilds of Western America when his father died, and on his return to Ireland settled down to a quiet rural life at Castle Martyr, county Cork, which he has never since abandoned.

Prebendary Borrett White, whose death after forty-five years' tenure of a London living has just been recorded, was a fair Hebrew, Greek, and Latin scholar, knew French and Italian

for all the skill of the fishermen, sometimes they have to dodge its attacks for hours. Two men from the schooner Esperanza had an exciting encounter this season with a swordfish, which nearly resulted in a tragic ending. The prize, a very large fish, was plunged madly about, trying to free itself from the harpoon, when it sighted the dory and dashed at it, jumping fully eight feet out of the water and falling across the fore part of the skiff, into which it rolled. The sword struck Thomas Murray on the shoulder, knocking him down, and before he could regain his feet, his left leg was badly lacerated by the sword in the floundering of the fish in the dory. Fortunately, the sword was broken off in the struggle, and James Lake, the other man, then contrived to send a lance into the creature's vitals, which finished it. The dory was denuded of oars, thwarts and equipments in the struggle, and another had to be sent to tow it back to the vessel. Murray had to remain ashore for some weeks to recover from the gash in his leg.

Last year, too, off Cape Race, Joseph Dawson, one of the crew of the schooner Enterprise, was involved in one of the most thrilling adventures with a swordfish ever recorded. He and Ambrose Gower went off after a school of swordfish and harpooned one of unusual size, which they subsequently found had had a great piece bitten out of its side by a shark, probably while it was asleep. The pain made it unusually vicious, and when harpooned by Dawson it turned on the dory and thrust its sword through the plank in the side, just above the waterline. Dawson was stepping back from his platform when the blade passed between his legs, just grazing one of his long sea boots, and struck the other side of the boat, where its point

REMAINED FIXED.

The great fish tried in vain to withdraw its sword. Furiously it lashed the sea in its endeavors, while the men were powerless to do anything. Eventually another dory crew seeing their plight, rowed to their aid, and coming alongside their battered skiff, now half full of water, lanced the huge fish and chopped off the sword near the snout with an axe. The prize when hoisted aboard the schooner weighed 643 pounds.

An unusual incident, even in this strenuous pursuit, was that witnessed by the crew of the schooner Laura off the Banks one day in August. She ran in among a school of swordfish and put out dories to hunt them. One big fellow was sporting itself gayly when an ocean steamer passed by and the big fish made for it. The fish struck the ship near the bow, and naturally, the blow shattered the sword right to its nose. This must have caused intense agony, for it thrashed the water madly with its tail and then made for the steamer again. But as it did so, a big sleeper shark, which had been dodging in the liner's wake, swung into view and with its villainous-looking mouth made a bite at the swordfish's tail, taking away about two feet of it and then decamping with its prize. This mutilation added to the fish's agony and it jumped out of the water with fury, so that to end its sufferings a dory made for it and soon killed it with a harpoon. It weighed 580 pounds, even mutilated as it was, and its length over all would be about 15 feet.

In the same waters about the same time the schooner Emily was the victim of a peculiar encounter with two of these fish, which compelled her to head for home at once. She harpooned one big fellow and as soon as this one darted frantically off, its comrade, evidently connecting the craft with the incident, described a wide circle and then dashed at the vessel with the

SPEED OF A LOCOMOTIVE, and jumping out of the water sev-

1850—and Englishmen still control a larger mileage than the capitalists of any other country, and more than half the total length of the submarine lines.

The British cables which connect London with all parts of the world have a length of 154,099 miles, of which 14,963 miles are owned by the Government. Of the 139,136 miles owned by private companies, the longest mileage is in the Australian and Oriental lines. The Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company controls 27,609 miles and the Western Telegraph Company 19,880 miles.

The most important of the British cable lines are the five that stretch across the North Atlantic, and also the first line stretched across the Pacific, which connects Vancouver with the Fiji Islands, Norfolk Island, Queensland and New Zealand, and which was opened on Dec. 8, 1903. Among the many British lines also are cables to South America and

ALONG BOTH OF ITS COASTS.

The United States is second on the list with 44,470 miles of cable, nearly all in private hands, the Government controlling only a short mileage in Alaskan waters. The most important are the five lines across the Atlantic and the second great Pacific cable, completed on July 25, 1903, by the Commercial Cable Company, between San Francisco, Honolulu, Midway Island, Guam and the Philippines. Another great line laid down by American capitalists is that on the Pacific coast between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and Valparaiso, Chile.

France has the third place with a total length of 24,010 miles, of which 10,092 are the property of the State. The most important of the submarine connections of France are the two lines which connect Brest with the United States.

As already mentioned, Denmark is fourth on the list with 9,488 miles. Germany lags behind with 9,228 miles of cable of which more than one-third is owned by the Government. Its most important cable service is that between the Island of Borkum, Fayal, and New York city.

The seventeen other countries which take a financial interest in cables, have altogether only 111,311 miles of lines, nearly all of them owned by the various governments.

The country which figures to the smallest extent in this list is Bulgaria with an ocean cable about three-fourths of a mile long. Roumania beats her neighbor with a cable four and one-third miles long.

HOW SHE RETAINED YOUTH.

Woman of Eighty Tells How She Kept Old Age at Bay.

Women who are asking how to keep young as the gray hairs appear above their brows would do well to try the recipe of an old lady who, although she had seen 80 years, never impressed one as being old, because her heart was still young and sympathetic. When asked how she had secured such apparent youth in age, she said:

"I knew how to forget disagreeable things.

"I tried to master the art of saying pleasant things.

"I did not expect too much of my friends.

"I kept my nerves well in hand and did not allow them to bore other people.

"I tried to find any work that came to hand congenial.

"I retained the illusions of my youth, and did not believe 'every man a liar' and every woman spiteful.

"I did my best to relieve the misery I came in contact with, and sympathized with the suffering.

"In fact, I tried to do to others as I would be done by."

Frederick, who he was a better French scholar than Louis XVI., who committed many mistakes. Frederick replied that Louis was a great monarch in many respects, and a mistake in spelling could not tarnish the brilliancy of his reputation, established by so many actions which had immortalized him. 'Caesar est supra grammaticam.'

BIRTH RATE IN CITIES.

German Town Holds Record for Visits of the Stork.

At the meeting of the International Statistical Society, held in Berlin, some interesting figures were given regarding the birth rate of the towns and cities of the world. In no place of considerable size, it appears, are the people so prolific as in Essen, in Germany, where the rate for the year 1901 was as high as 47.1 per 1,000. Two other German towns come next in order, namely, Mannheim, with 43.9 per 1,000, and Nuremberg, with 41.3 per 1,000.

Only one other city has a birth rate of 40 or upwards per 1,000, and that is Rosario, in the Argentine Republic. The people of the great cities which have a population of at least a million do not have so many children as those who live in smaller places. Moscow has a high birth rate, but it is only 30.9, and then, in the order given, come Vienna, London, Berlin and New York. The birth rate of Paris is well-known to be small—it is 21.3 per 1,000.

But in other French cities, Lyons, Bordeaux and Toulouse, the case is still worse, the rate being only something between 18 and 19 per 1,000 of the population. Rio de Janeiro comes lowest of all among well-known cities, for to every 1,000 people only 17.4 children are born in the course of a year.

INGENIOUS BIRDS.

The crows of the orient are said to be far advanced in the art of stealing beyond the crows of this country. The story is told of a pair of crows at Bombay that robbed an optician of spectacle frames, entering his room repeatedly for that purpose. These birds carried off eighty-four spectacle frames of gold, silver and steel, which were so ingeniously woven together in their nest that it was a veritable work of art. In the Swiss Museum of Natural History at Soleure is a wagtail's nest built entirely of clock springs. Several clockmakers' shops were near, where the waste lay scattered about the doors. This the birds had woven with much ingenuity into a nest more than four inches across and entirely comfortable for the little family.

HORSES WHICH NEVER DRINK.

There are hundreds of horses and thousands of cattle in the Hawaiian Islands which never take a drink of water throughout the whole course of their lives. On all the islands the upper altitudes of the mountains are given up to cattle ranges. Except possibly two or three months in the rainy season there are no streams or pools of water in any part where the cattle range, but everywhere there grows a recumbent, jointed grass known by the native name of "Manina." This is both food and drink.

HERO'S MEMORIAL.

The gun which Captain Roberts, son of the Commander-in-Chief, lost his life in rescuing from the Boers at the battle of Colenso, has arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. An inscription, approved by the War Office, recording the heroism of the gallant officer is being engraved on the gun. When complete the weapon is to be presented to Earl Roberts as a family heirloom.

his father died, and on his return to Ireland settled down to a quiet rural life at Castle Martyr, county Cork, which he has never since abandoned.

Prebendary Borrett White, whose death after forty-five years' tenure of a London living has just been recorded, was a fair Hebrew, Greek, and Latin scholar; knew French and Italian extremely well; had a good practical acquaintance with German, Spanish, and Portuguese; was more or less familiar with Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish, and at one time paid some attention to Icelandic. He had read Turgenieff, Tolstoi, and Kriloff in Russian. He knew some Serbian and Bulgarian, read Polish and Bohemian, and had worked to good purpose at Hungarian. He is also said to have learned Welsh during a holiday.

MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.

It is Higher Than in the Walks of Everyday Life.

The Pioneer, of Allahabad, commenting on some recent Indian military statistics, remarks that it is well recognized that suicide is more common in armies than in civil life, although the soldier is a picked man physically, and is usually of an age at which life appears in as favorable a light as it is ever likely to do. Hence the causes of the prevalence of suicide amongst soldiers must be sought in the conditions of military service itself, and the deduction would be that more strenuous the conditions the more numerous the cases of self-destruction.

But this is only partially true, for, according to modern theories, suicide is most common amongst the unfortunate class known as degenerates, or individuals who are physically, mentally, and morally defective, which appears to be increasing under the stress of modern civilization. So much has lately been heard of the deterioration of the classes from which are drawn the recruits for the British army that we might expect to find that suicides were more frequent, especially in India, where the effects of the climate are depressing, than in continental armies.

But, in spite of climate, long service, and somewhat unnatural conditions, the reverse is the case. The average of deaths by suicide in the British army in India is .203 per 1,000, in Italy it is .33, in France .27, in Germany .47, and in Russia .5 or .6. In India sickness and mortality are far greater than in any continental army; the Germans lose in this way 2.18 men per 1,000, and the French 5.9, while in a comparatively healthy year in India 14.62 is the average.

Then fevers and other depressing illness, which so often lead to suicide, are very rare on the continent; in a recent year enteric claimed 25 times more victims in the British army in India than it did in the German army. Yet in the same year the suicide rate in the German army was double that in India, although the conditions under which the German conscript performs his work are immeasurably superior from a physical and mental point of view.

TO BENEFIT YOUNGSTERS.

Dundee, Scotland, is thinking of improving the physique of its children by making ten o'clock the earliest time for going to school. This hour, it is believed, would enable the youngsters to get a better breakfast before starting school.

WAVES FASTER THAN WIND.

Waves travel faster than the wind which causes them, and in the Bay of Biscay frequently, during the autumn and winter in calm weather, a heavy sea gets up and rolls in on the coast twenty-four hours before the gale which causes it arrives, and of which it is the prelude.

LETTERS OF THE GREAT

THE INNER NATURE OF FAMOUS WRITERS.

Kipling as a Dancing Man—Co-bridge and His Poetry.

There is an unflinching fascination in the autograph letters of famous people, some in faded letters on time-stained sheets, others as fresh as though the ink were scarcely dry, and all written in absolute unconsciousness that they would ever interest any but those to whom they were addressed, or that they would ever be eagerly snapped up for perhaps a hundred times their weight in gold.

There is no such interesting revelation of the real man or woman as a letter written only for the eyes of one, and that one an intimate friend. Take, for instance, this extract from a letter written by Mr. Kipling nearly twenty years ago, when he was an obscure Indian sub-editor, and had never even dreamed that one day he would be famous: "Did I tell you how my little book of poems has come to be a success. The papers have given me some really handsome reviews. Here are a few gems. I have plunged into the small vortex of society here, and, thanks to Trixie, have made my debut as that most unenviable of beings, a 'dancing man.'"

SOME FADED ONES.

Here is part of a faded letter written by Leigh Hunt in the year after Waterloo, when he had exiled himself to Italy after his two years' imprisonment for libelling the Regent: "As to the love which the ladies send me, it is a dangerous thing to make presents to poets, especially such presents, as I shall accordingly show them by keeping all they have got to spare."

This is a pleasing letter penned more than sixty years ago by George Eliot and addressed to "My very dear Patty." In it she writes: "Your description of the probable effect on me of your news, could you have told it viva voce, is quite graphic. I am laughed at every week for 'opening my eyes and giving a little scream.'"

No collection of autograph letters is at all complete without one by the inimitable Charles Dickens; and here is a characteristic one in which he says, referring to some books and stationery which was missing from a box that had been sent to him: "And my stationery—my inkstand—the tools of my trade—I won't write against the cathedral of the King or the Governor, etc., I swear, if I get 'em. But woe to the Custom House and the Jesuits who have examined the books if I don't."

DE QUINCEY'S AMUSEMENT.

But the collection is full of little gems of unconscious self-revelation like these. Let us pick a few more just at random. Here is a rather grim extract from a note by De Quincey, the opium eater: "One night in summer, when I lay tossing and sleepless for want of opium, I amused myself with composing the imaginary confessions of a murderer; and if I do not flatter myself, I could frighten some few dozens of useless old women out of their wits."

Louis Carroll, the charming author of "Alice in Wonderland," writes in 1889: "I was very glad to get your letter and the nice little earnest thanksgiving from Hester. I hope Hester won't mind the card being in a kind of way, second-hand. The love, at any rate, is first-hand. A poor thing, sir, but mine own!"

What glimpses we get of the modesty of well-known writers, at any rate in their fledgling days. Here is Hartley Coleridge writing to his publisher: "I am sorry, though not surprised, that poetry, mine, at least, is so little in request. I expected no other answer; but I am surprised to publish on so many sides

FEVER FROM WATERCRESS.

In London it is Grown in "Almost Undiluted Sewage."

In June, July and August, a period of the year when enteric fever cases are usually below the average, the disease broke out with such unusual severity in the Borough of Hackney, London, as to cause Dr. King Warry, the medical officer of health, to make a special investigation into the causes. He has now laid the result of his enquiries before the Council in the shape of a nine-page report, which is anything but pleasant reading.

The outbreak of fever occurred in two epidemics—the first, during which forty-eight cases were notified in eight weeks, being located in a circle representing an area of one-third of a mile radius, and the second, during which sixty-two cases were notified in nine weeks, being located within a space represented by a circle of half a mile radius. This localization of the disease led Dr. Warry to seek for a special cause for the outbreaks, and while examining the known media by which enteric is spread—i. e., water, milk, shellfish, ice cream, fried fish, and sanitary defects—he was struck by the large number of watercress eaters among those affected. This led him to suspect that watercress might be the agent by which the enteric was spread. As his enquiries proceeded suspicion became conviction, and as the result of following up this view it was discovered that the incidence of enteric during the epidemic was: Watercress eaters, 64; non-watercress eaters, 36.

Dr. King Warry's next step was to obtain samples of watercress exposed for sale and have them conveyed, together with a sample of water, to the Lister Institute, for bacteriological examination. Of the samples there examined, six and the sample of water came from West Ham, three from Spitalfields Market, one from Covent Garden, one from Crooked Billet Yard, three were said to come from Gromshall, in Surrey, and two others from sources which could not be ascertained. "All were found to be polluted with organisms."

Still guided by his suspicions, Dr. Warry visited the West Ham watercress beds—of which there are twenty-five, each about 60 feet by 20 feet—and found that they were fed by water pumped into an adjoining ditch as required from a sump hole about six feet deep adjacent to one of the most polluted branches of the Lea (the Channel Sea branch), so that, so quote the medical officer of health's own words, "practically the West Ham beds are fed by almost undiluted sewage."

These facts, Dr. King Warry says, show that the bulk of the watercress supplied to the metropolis is cultivated under such polluted conditions as to be liable at any time to become specifically polluted, and give rise to outbreaks of enteric fever, and he feels convinced that an extended enquiry should be made as to the conditions under which all watercress supplied to the metropolis is cultivated.

PRICELESS MAP OF FRANCE.

Presented by the French Nation to the Russian Czar.

The average Frenchman must have had a definite sense of Russian friendship when, at the Exposition of 1900, he saw the "jewel map" of France presented by the nation to the Czar of Russia. It was priceless because unique, because many of the precious stones employed to make it are found in Russia alone, and every one found becomes the property of the imperial treasury.

The map, which is now in the Louvre, is forty inches square. The waters of the ocean are represented by a whitish-gray marble. The groundwork of the general design is jasper. Portions of neighboring countries are uniformly shown in slate-colored jasper; but the eight-

CANNOT SINK THESE SHIPS

THEY ARE PROTECTED BY BULKHEAD DOOR.

An Isolated Portion of the Vessel Which May be Damaged.

When, at an express speed of 23 knots an hour, the great modern ocean greyhounds rush with their 26,000 tons of steel bulk eastward or westward over the transatlantic lanes, traversed night and day, the lives of the hundreds of passengers on board are protected by an absolutely mechanical device which makes foundering an impossibility.

"Unsinkable ships," that desideratum stimulated by marine disasters like that of the loss of the British battleship, the Victoria, rammed by her companion, the Camperdown, in the mediterranean manoeuvres in 1893, is now a reality.

Almost automatic in action is the effective safeguard. In 20 seconds the captain on the bridge can put in motion the machinery that acts with absolute precision.

AT ENORMOUS PRESSURE.

Protected first with a double bottom, extending the whole length of the ship, divided into 26 water-tight sections, the vulnerable hull has 16 transverse bulkheads reaching to the upper deck, and one longitudinal bulkhead separating the engine rooms.

It is to these bulkheads, where doors below the water line are necessary for the mechanical operations of the ship, that the device has been attached with success.

In brief, the plant consists of a hydraulic pressure main running the whole length of the ship, connected with an accumulator charged with compressed air and water at a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch, a pump which automatically maintains this pressure, and cylinders with enclosed pistons beside each bulkhead door. These cylinders transmit this enormous pressure by suitable gearing and close the doors.

CUTS LIKE A KNIFE.

Simultaneously with the first movement on the bridge to release the controlling device warning gongs sound through all the machine and bunker rooms below in order that the engineer, force may spring to posts of duty and coal passers may escape from the bunkers.

Then with guillotine-like precision the half-ton steel doors rapidly descend, cleaving all in their path. The great pressure forces the knife-like edges through four and five feet of coal that at times blocks the doorways to the bunkers.

In less than 80 seconds the nineteen water-tight sections are ready to resist the attack of the sea. In the designing of the ship the bulkheads were so arranged that even if two adjoining compartments were flooded, the great vessel would yet be able to float.

CAN BE WORKED BY HAND.

Besides the pressure exerted by the pneumatic-hydraulic plant, hand power can close each door from stations above on the upper deck. In the wheel room a diagrammatic chart shows the location and number of each bulkhead door both above and below the water line and a simple electric device causes a red light to glow at each point on the chart when the door is closed so that at a glance the captain knows the condition of the bulkhead doors below.

In the engine rooms the pumps, pressure tank and supply tank are placed far above the inflow of water in any possible injury, and for the purposes of lubrication, as well as a safeguard from freezing, the liquid in the tanks and mains is a mixture of glycerine and water.

BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Colored races possess a keener

THE JAPANESE SOLDIER

DECIDED IMPROVEMENT ON THE IGNORANT RUSSIAN.

Comes of a Military Race and Is Well Equipped for the Game of War.

Those who allow themselves to be impressed by mere avoidpous, the spectacle of little Japan casting her gaze at the foot of gigantic Russia is doubtless infinitely humorous.

But unless memory fails me, notes a London Mail writer, many prophets who tried to predict before the event were firmly persuaded in 1894 that there could be but one ending to the China-Japan war—and that the complete humiliation of Japan. I have a very distinct recollection of having interviewed at Vancouver an intelligent British officer who had been detailed to accompany the Japanese army, and he seemed greatly tickled when I suggested that Japan might possibly defeat her bulky opponent. He used the stock argument: China could overwhelm Japan by sheer weight of numbers; the Chinaman's physique was far superior to that of the Japanese, and he had no fear of death: China's resources were immensely greater, etc.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon what actually happened. A few far-seeing men there were, on the spot, who realized from the first that the issue was certain. They recognized in the Japanese army and navy—small as the latter then was—a compact and homogeneous whole, organized in accordance with the best occidental models, commanded by officers trained in the best occidental schools, and animated by a spirit not imported, but indigenous to the soil—the yamato damashii, or soil of old Japan, which is invariably in evidence when there is fighting to be done.

MAKING OF A GOOD RECRUIT.

The military unit, it is true, has been drilled to the highest degree of mechanical accuracy, so that his response to the word of command may almost be termed a reflex action; but, on the other hand, he retains in addition to that burning patriotism already referred to a resourcefulness and intelligence that stamp him, to my mind, as the superior of the Russian soldier. He combines elan and dash with ineffable phlegm in critical moments, as witness the absolute naturalness with which the Japanese troops during the last Chinese campaign would take advantage of a hull in the firing to extract a fan from their gaiters and fan themselves.

But while not ignoring the underlying truth of Falstaff's definition of the qualifications of a good recruit, it is necessary to point out that size and weight in the individual are not necessarily synonyms for strength, and that, even when strength is possessed by one of these Goliaths, the degree of skill and brain-power essential to its successful application is very often lacking; and now that the Spanish-American and South African wars have proved the paramount importance of initiative and intelligence in "the man behind the gun," I think it not unfair to conclude that, other things equal, the army and navy possessing the more self-reliant and better educated units will win.

KIPLING'S IDEAL.

Kipling avers that blackguards and gentlemen make the best soldiers. Such a rule may apply to the heterogeneous communities of the Occident, but it cannot be extended to Japan, where the two arms of the service are composed of men the majority of whom are inspired by sentiments of awe and devotion to the emperor to which Europe can furnish no adequate parallel, and where, too, the un-written tenets of Bushido ("military-knight-ways") are still cherished amid the vortex of inconoclastic zeal which has followed the downfall of feudalism.

I have no hesitation, then, in

What glimpses we get of the modesty of well-known writers, at any rate in their fledgling days. Here is Hartley Coleridge writing to his publisher: "I am sorry, though not surprised, that poetry, mine, at least, is so little in request. I expected no other answer; but I am urged to publish on so many sides that it is some comfort to have something to stop the mouths of advisers." And Eliza Cook, writing to an editor, says: "Try me by my merit, if you think me a born idiot, tell me so; I like sincerity. But should you detect a gleaming of a 'born poet,' perhaps you will not withhold the flattering award."

LORD BYRON'S MOTHER.
Mrs. Byron, mother of Lord Byron, betrays an unsuspected pride in her son in this extract from a yellow-stained letter of 1809: "Lord Carlisle has behaved just as I expected. I wish he may live to see my son as superior to himself in all respects as he is at present above him as an author"; and Lord Brougham shows a glimmering of humor in the following paragraph: "The dullness of the life I am now leading is admirably fitted to prepare me for another and better world beyond the Tweed."

Here is a note from the Prince of Wales to Sir Frederick Leighton: "My dear Sir Frederick,—I don't know how to thank you enough for the charming little picture which you have so kindly painted for me as a wedding gift." And another from Prince Leopold, also to Sir Frederick: "The Queen has desired me to tell you she would like to have admitted into this year's Academy two busts, of the Duchess of Albany and myself, both by F. J. Williamson," etc.

Charlotte Brontë, in her microscopic hand, writes in 1852: "As for papa, his health has been really wonderful this winter. As for me—I yet do well—could I but get rid of indigestion and headaches I should manage, but these pains pursue me."

Robert Bloomfield, the poet, writes in 1823: "How little did I dream when working as a shoemaker that I should be recognized as a poet!" And Lord Nelson betrays a characteristic modesty in this extract from a letter written in 1802: "I have received your most beautiful print of the Battle of the Nile; and if you will be so good as to let me know the price of the print I will try and get some of them sold, but I fear the time for such events being interesting is past."—London Tit-Bits.

DEATH DUE TO MOTHERS.

Failure to Nurse Babes Causes Increasing Mortality.

Prof. Bunge of the University of Bale, who has been making researches for many years on the increasing incapacity of women to feed their infants, has just published an alarming report on the subject. He states that the mortality among children artificially nourished is far greater than among those nursed by the mother; also that once the power of feeding is lost it is never recovered. If the mother has not nourished her children the daughter is equally incapable.

Prof. Bunge, in order to obtain the opinion of the leading medical men in Europe, issued a circular on the subject, and out of 3,000 questions received 1,629 satisfactory replies. After an examination of the opinion of the European doctors, Prof. Bunge adds that he finds that in 1,629 cases only 519 women are capable of feeding their children, and 1,110 have entirely lost the faculty.

Studying the causes of the diminution of the ability to nurse among women, the professor adduces, as the principal, alcoholism, which habit, he adds, is increasing to a frightful degree among women.

The map, which is now in the Louvre, is forty inches square. The waters of the ocean are represented by a whitish-gray marble. The groundwork of the general design is jasper. Portions of neighboring countries are uniformly shown in slate-colored jasper; but the eighty-seven departments of France are done in many colors and gradations of color, from pure white to deepest red.

It must not be supposed that the pieces of jasper that represent the departments have been shaped "anyhow." They follow faithfully the outlines laid down in official maps of the country. So cunning is the workmanship that no joints show at the boundaries, and the eighty-seven pieces have been fitted together with artistic regard to the effect produced by the contrasting and blending colors.

The rivers of France are numerous and long. In this map they are duplicated by threads of platinum that, sunk in the polished jasper, shine like silver. But to most visitors the chief attraction of the map is the one hundred and six precious stones that mark the cities and towns—these places being indicated also by their names, embossed in letters of solid gold.

Naturally the eye travels to Paris, and there it stops, enchanted by the sight of a magnificent ruby which must be worth a small fortune. It is probably the finest and most valuable stone in the whole map.

Away in the north is Lille, a trifle smaller in size than the ruby—not a diamond, as it appears, but a phenacite, a variety of rock crystal that is very rare. Bordeaux is another large gem that all would mistake for a diamond. It is a very fine aquamarine.

Have is a splendid emerald, although not so fine as the egg-shaped emerald that marks Marseilles. Nantes sparkles like a tiny pool of champagne, a particularly handsome beryl. Rouen is a sapphire, Lyons a tourmaline, Nice a garnet, and Cherbourg an alexandrite, a stone which, although it looks green by daylight, is seen by artificial light as a mixture of red and blue.

Of the other towns, thirty-eight are shown in diamonds, quartz crystals and the like, thirty-five are tourmalines, and twenty-one are amethysts. The known values of these gems do not help one to estimate the cost of the map, for the finest stones are not in the jewel market. Replacing them with purchasable gems of corresponding size—diamonds, rubies, sapphires and the like—one might be able to duplicate the map for half a million dollars.

NEVER OCCURRED TO HIM.

"I don't know why it is," said Mr. Glossup, as he came down-stairs red-eyed and sleepy, and greeted his guest, "but I never can get used to the striking of that clock in our room."

"It has such a loud, insistent 'bang' when it strikes the hours that it wakes me up nearly every time. We've had it in the house two or three years, but I can't become accustomed to it. We would have put it in the attic long ago, only it's a present from my wife's mother, and that would never do. Good clock, too, aside from that, but it worries me nearly to death. I wish I knew what to do with it."

"Why don't you wind merely the time-keeping part of it," said his guest, "and let the striking part go unwound?"

"Johnson, you have saved my life!" exclaimed Mr. Glossup, joyfully. "I never thought of that!"

Tiddle—That man has certainly got his nerve right with him. DeWink—What man? Tiddle—Why, that fellow with the toothache, who fell into the dentist's.

placed above the narrow of water in any possible injury, and for the purposes of lubrication, as well as a safeguard from freezing, the liquid in the tanks and mains is a mixture of glycerine and water.

BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Colored races possess a keener sense of hearing than whites.

A caterpillar is so greedy that in one month it actually devours 6,000 times its own weight in food.

A person usually begins to lose height at the age of 50, and at the age of 90 has lost at least one and one-half inches.

Only ten persons in 100 have both legs of the same length. More than 50 per cent. have the left leg slightly longer than the right.

It is a curious fact that the countries of the tallest and the shortest people of Europe—the Norwegians and the Lapps—adjoin each other.

A curious effect is noted in the Andes. There is an inn half way up the direct route, where ascenders and descenders frequently meet, the former half overcome with increasing cold, the latter overwhelmed by increasing heat.

The ragpickers of Paris have lived in separate communities for so many centuries that they have almost a distinct race, having their own laws and customs, their own cafes, even a patois of their own.

Paper can be manufactured out of almost anything that can be pounded into pulp. Over fifty kinds of bark are said to be used, also banana skins, bean stalks, pea stalks, coconut fiber, straw, sea and fresh water weeds and many kinds of grass are all applicable. It has also been made from hair, fur, wool and from asbestos, which furnishes an article indestructible by fire. Leaves make a good strong paper, while the husks and stems of Indian corn have been tried.

PIGEONS OF LONDON CITY.

Next to her trees there is nothing which does London more credit than her pigeons, says the Manchester Guardian. As they play about in their chartered spaces while the life of the city runs fiercest they are an exhortation to the wise. To see a hot-faced city man tear round Gresham corner and draw up sharp for a second lest he tramples on the stolid pigeon who is lunching on the kerb is a sight for the gobs and magogs. As to the corporation's crusade against the city birds, one wonders if they will revert to an old practice which obtained at St. Paul's when the Dean and Chapter drew part of their revenue from the fees for shooting the pigeons from the steps of the cathedral.

UTILIZING CHIMNEY SMOKE.

In Brussels, Malines, and other Belgian towns, a novel method of not only getting rid of smoke, but turning it to good account, has recently been employed. The smoke is driven by a ventilating fan into a filter with porous material, over which a continuous stream of petroleum, benzene, alcohol, or some liquid hydrocarbon flows. The result is that the smoke is entirely suppressed, while the filter yields a gas of great heating power, which can be used for domestic purposes and for driving gas-engines. The filtering material itself also becomes a good combustible during the process.

APPLAUSE BY HISSING.

Hissing means different things, according to where you happen to be at the time. In West Africa the natives hiss when they are astonished; in the New Hebrides when they see anything beautiful. The Basutos applauded a popular orator in the assemblies by hissing at him. The Japanese, again, show their reverence by a hiss, which has probably somewhat the force of the "hush" with which we command silence.

which Europe can furnish no adequate parallel, and where, too, the un-written tenets of Bushido ("military-knight-ways") are still cherished amid the vortex of inconceivable zeal which has followed the down fall of feudalism.

I have no hesitation, then, in affirming that Japanese morals can be second to none in the world. But I have referred above to the physical factor. The shibboleth of Japanese diminutiveness has been so obstinately perpetuated by writers like Pierre Loti and Matthew Arnold that should one attempt to qualify these sweeping generalizations, one runs the risk of being denounced as a heretic, and of being treated as a literary sh-maelette. But the truth is that a foreigner measuring five feet six inches in his stockings feels decidedly small at Yokosuka or Hiroshima. No doubt, the average stature is below these figures, but in the crack regiments five feet seven, eight and nine inches are common heights, and, what is far more important than height, the Japanese sailor or soldier impresses one as of sturdier build than the English or American—to select types most familiar to ordinary readers.

In a colloquial parlance, the Japanese Tommy Atkins and Jacky are "built from the ground up." Their chests, necks and calves are frequently too big for their clothes, and, withal, the Japanese sailor and soldier look, and have shown themselves to be, as hard as nails.

I have heard it said that though the Japanese army and navy might be expected to fight well, if successful from the start, a few initial reverses would induce a panic.

A MILITARY RACE.

Yet the Japanese, from almost the earliest historical epoch, have been a military race, and the entire record of national achievement in the domain of politics, literature, ethics and art may almost be summed up as a record of the doings of the military caste. But if the contention that Japanese troops lack moral stamina fails signally when judged in the light of pre-Meiji days, its untenable character is still more glaringly exposed when the facts of recent years are taken into consideration. The China war of 1894-5 may possibly be deemed inconclusive testimony, in view of Chinese cowardice; but at least in the North China disturbance of 1900 the international forces were all subjected to the same conditions, and the emphatic and universal verdict of experts is that the Japanese were second to none and superior to most.

No more than in 1895 or in 1900 will they enter upon their next war unprepared. For minutiae the Japanese has a talent amounting to genius, and no detail, however apparently insignificant, is likely to be overlooked.

Compare the men, compare the officers of the prospective belligerents. On the Russian side we find the former dull, brutish, ignorant, dirty and indifferent; treated like dogs, and probably amenable to no other treatment; the latter notoriously corrupt as a class. On the Japanese side we find the men, despite strict discipline, bright, alert, clean and neat in the persons, keenly interested in their calling, and ready and eager to fight to the last gasp for Dia Nippon; the officers equipped in every branch of military and naval science, and, for the most part, above suspicion of dishonest practices.

MAGIC OF GREAT COLD.

Among the innumerable experiments with liquid air two are particularly curious. A ball of india-rubber immersed in it becomes as brittle as glass, but a ball of lead, in the same circumstances, acquires elasticity, and will rebound like rubber.

Ayer's

Falling hair means weak hair. Then strengthen your hair; feed it with the only hair food, Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, makes the hair

Hair Vigor

grow, completely cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair, all the rich, dark color of early life.

"My hair was falling out badly and I was afraid I would lose it all. Then I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. It quickly stopped the falling and made my hair all I could wish it to be."

REBECCA E. ALLEN, Elizabeth, N. J.

50¢ a bottle.

All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for
Falling Hair

The Napanee Express

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 60 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 100 per line each insertion.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

CARLETON WOODS,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

30 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40

IMPROVEMENT OF CHEESE CURING ROOMS.

The question of improvement in curing rooms has been much discussed for two or three years past, and the

cheese from some factories have been cured during the last two seasons. As the cheese were collected from the factories, a number from the same vat from all factories were set aside each week, and after being carefully weighed, one was placed in the curing room and the mate to it put in the upper story where the temperature was not controlled. When the cheese of the corresponding week were sold, these cheese were again weighed as before, and the difference in shrinkage noted. From this difference the saving in shrinkage on the whole lot was calculated. The following table shows the actual saving of shrinkage on all the cheese handled this season to date at the four Cool Curing Stations.

Curing Room	No. of Shipped Cheese	Shrinkage Value	Weight saved lbs.
Brockville...	9,536	761,599	9,899
Cornwallville...	14,080	1,137,159	13,694
St. Hyacinthe	9,255	711,076	6,819
Woodstock...	12,898	1,013,562	14,418

45,769 8,528,396 44,600 *1603.76

The total value of the saving, namely, \$4669.76 represents the interest at 6 per cent on over \$75,000, or in other words would provide for a capital outlay of nearly \$2,000 for each of the factories contributing cheese. As everyone knows the past two seasons have been remarkable for the very cool weather and moist condition of the atmosphere that prevailed all summer. In an ordinary season the saving of shrinkage would be very much greater, because a high temperature and a dry air are the two conditions that increase the shrinkage.

Improvement in Quality. But the saving in shrinkage is only a minor consideration. The main one is the great improvement in quality. The cheese cooled in the cool rooms and those cured in uncontrolled temperatures have repeatedly been examined and compared by a large number of cheese buyers, cheese makers and others, and in every case the cool cured cheese has been pronounced the best in quality.

Effect of high Temperature on Quality. In this experimental work there have been many opportunities for the observing the effect of a high temperature on the quality of cheese. The first effect of a high temperature and one which is always noticeable is to make the texture of the cheese rough and mealy, and in extreme cases show a greasiness which is undesirable, or in other words it destroys that silkiness of texture always present in cheese at its best. Bad flavors are intensified at the higher temperature and many cheese go "off" flavor, while their mates that are cool cured remain clean and sound. All cheese become sharp and "tasty" much quicker at the high temperature. Cool curing will not make a fine cheese out of a poor one, but still cheese which are a little weak and open or on the other hand have a little too much acid, show up better when cool cured than they do when cured at ordinary hot weather temperatures.

One cannot help thinking what great benefit would accrue to the Canadian cheese industry at large, if all the cheese were cool cured. Indeed it is doubtful if anyone can properly estimate it. We have had in the past two seasons a most excellent illustration on this point, in as much as the comparatively slight improvement in quality, due to the unusually cool summers, had the effect of encouraging consumption to such an extent that the demand forced prices up to a point that few ever expected to see again.

Arrangements for cool curing cheese will doubtless be worked out in different ways, according to local circumstances and conditions. The larger factories will probably make the necessary improvements in connection with their own buildings. Combin-

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Dr. Cassia -
Honey -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Pitcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

Chas. H. Pitcher.

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Record Breaker.

Baby weighed at birth 12lbs, in 12 months' time weighed 15lbs, used Hennequin's Tablets, in 10 days gained one pound, in 3 months gained 8½ pounds. Dr. Hennequin's Baby Tablets saved my child. I believe that they will save babies untold agonies, and in cases death. If your baby is peevish and not at all well, try Hennequin's Tablets. My baby weighed 12 lbs. at birth; at 12 months weighed 15 lbs; he was a dreadful little sufferer; could not rest, waking and crying from pain; we did not have a night's sleep in 12 months; had indigestion, also abscesses in throat, and so sick; doctor's medicine would not stay on his stomach. They at last said: "No use in giving anything." Were advised to try Hennequin's Tablets. The first tablet remained in his stomach, and their effect was prompt and he slept well at night; we continued their use and in ten days he gained 1 lb. and got to be good natured and playful; in 6 months gained 8½ lbs. MRS. PROVINCE, Kingsford.

New Fashions in Jewelry.

The new season's jewelry promises to be more artistic in design and fascinating in variety than that of the last, declares the "Manufacturing Jeweler." The tendency has been toward a wide departure from the beaten tracks of gold or silver ornaments set with precious stones, and the more unique a design for belt buckle, brooch or chain, the better it has been liked. Dull finished metals with uncommon jewels and colored enamels in Celtic and Oriental forms are leading.

Diamonds and rubies hold their place, but they are worn so commonly that women who pride themselves on being original demand novelties that are uncommon. They would rather have the soft-hued, uncommon-colored stones that must be brought from the far corners of the

Effect of Rain Upon Animals.

"The effects of a rainy day upon animals of a zoo," said a keeper the other day, "are as interesting to watch as anything I know in connection with a collection of beasts. Now, that big wolf over there just revels in a rainy day, and skips about as gay as you please. All the wolves are the same. Rain cheers them up. But the lions are different. They fret and fume and growl and snarl unless you give them an extra allowance of meat or a big pan of warm milk. Then they will sleep, but a rainy day seems to get on the nerves of a lion or any of the cat family. Snakes are kept in just a certain temperature all the time, and you would think that the damp air would never reach them. Perhaps it doesn't, but I have always noticed that all the reptiles are active and cheerful, if a reptile can be said to be cheerful, when it rains. The deer family, the bears, the various sorts of wild goats, and the like, don't seem to mind the rain a bit. Birds, however, are the most disconsolate, dreary things in the world on a rainy day. They don't sing, hardly chirp, but just settle down to be as miserable as possible."

Low Rates to the West.

Until November 30 the Grand Trunk will issue tickets at reduced rates to points in Montana, Colorado, Utah, Washington State, British Columbia, Oregon and California. Call on nearest agent or address J. D. McDonald, district passenger agent, Toronto, for full information, maps, etc.

De Style—Now that you own an auto mobile, I suppose you're out a good deal Gumbusta—About ten dollars a week—Ex.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the
Daily Toronto Star..... \$1.80
Any three of the above papers \$2.40

IMPROVEMENT OF CHEESE CURING ROOMS.

The question of improvement in curing rooms has been much discussed for two or three years past, and the advantages to be derived from such improvement have been clearly set forth, yet there has not been as much progress made in this direction as there ought to have been, and something more seemed necessary to convince those engaged in the manufacture of cheese that it is a matter of economy if nothing else, to spend sufficient money on the improvement of the curing rooms to ensure proper control of the temperature at all seasons of the year.

Central cooling rooms. With the object of providing a practical working illustration on a scale sufficiently large to attract general attention, and to get a comparatively large number of people directly interested in the results four large central or consolidated cool cheese curing rooms were established by the Dominion department of Agriculture in the spring of 1902.

The saving in shrinkage. At these four illustration stations over 70,000

stallions, and the effect of encouraging consumption to such an extent that the demand forced prices up to a point that few ever expected to see again.

Arrangements for cool curing cheese will doubtless be worked out in different ways, according to local circumstances and conditions. The larger factories will probably make the necessary improvements in connection with their own buildings. Combination, or consolidation may be affected in some cases, but the jealous rivalry which exists among factories stands in the way. It is quite probable that a considerable portion of our cheese will in the future be cured in the warehouses of the exporters and commission merchants. At any rate time will decide how it is to be done as it is imperative that it be done in some way.

EXPRESSIONS.

Montreal Herald.

Canada's trade the last six months showed a gain of \$19,000,000. In the excitement of the moment the Conservative orators neglect to mention little things like this.

Exchange.

The January thaw seems a little backward in coming forward.

Ottawa Journal.

Now that a session is announced the next thing will be for the government to provide Seymour Gourley, and a few of the other fire-eaters with an asbestos curtain.

Ottawa Free Press.

"CANADA," says the Boston Transcript, "will be the great trunk line builder of the coming decade." This is what all Canada can see and believe except the conservatives, who are determined they will not see.

Montreal Herald.

A man has been found in Winnipeg who favors Borden's railway scheme. The Conservatives are so excited about it they are all printing a picture of him.

Kingston Whig.

If a man is what he eats, as the cereal food promoters say, what are the people of Toronto who eat so much pork?

Brockville Recorder.

It is amusing to hear some people speak of Hon. G. W. Ross as the "old man who ought to give way to the young Mr. Whitney. There is just two years difference in the ages of these gentlemen, Mr. Ross being sixty-two and Mr. Whitney, sixty.

Hamilton Herald.

The best reason to fear that there will be a big increase in the price of coal oil this year is the report that Mr. Rockefeller will contribute several millions to the fund being raised to bring about the nomination of Mark Hanna at the Republican convention.

W. R. Stewart, rancher, of Alberta, fell dead in the telegraph office at St. Thomas.

Thomas Blake, clerk in the St. Catharines postoffice, was found with a stolen letter in his possession. He has disappeared.

An important discovery of anthracite coal has been made at Comox, Mr. Dunsinclair's property on Vancouver Island, B. C.

My Women is it the Kidney's? Investigation in half the disorders peculiar to women prove faulty kidneys the seat of the trouble. If you're troubled with that tired, dragging feeling, have an almost constant heaviness, maybe sharp pains in the head, put South American Kidney Cure to the test. You'll find it the long sought friend, and it never fails. —150.

and the more unique a design for belt buckle, brooch or chain, the better it has been liked. Dull finished metals with uncommon jewels and colored enamels in Celtic and Oriental forms are leading.

Diamonds and rubies hold their place, but they are worn so commonly that women who pride themselves on being original demand novelties that are uncommon. They would rather have the soft-hued, uncommon-colored stones that must be brought from the far corners of the earth, the finest specimens of which are so seldom found that there are not many duplicates.

Big sums are paid for green garnets, for orange-tinted zircons, for rose-pink topazes and peridots, whose glint is the color of the young spring buds. These warm-colored stones are becoming and can be got in hues that harmonize particularly well with the shades of favorite costumes. Many women have a favorite color and wear only the jewels that accord well with it.

A nouveau art necklace, a gold chain studded with uncut turquoise or sapphire stones, a matrix pin—any one of these will stamp the wearer as decidedly up to date. Bracelets, charms and lockets of jade are very popular. Coral, either rough or in polished bead form, is much worn. Semi-precious stones are seen to a great extent, topaz being prominent among them. Oriental jewelry in the shape of girdles and necklaces is beautiful, but not every woman can wear it.

A necklace of uncut turquoise has a gold bead between every two blue stones, and another pretty combination is pink coral alternating with white sapphires. One beautiful and elaborate necklace seen recently was made of two rows of seed pearls, with pendant gems hanging at intervals all the way around. In the center, forming a pendant, was a quaintly-shaped, rather large baroque pearl, and among the other stones were sapphires, amethysts, topazes and moonstones.

Some final enamel work is shown in personal ornaments of dark blue enamel, or in silver with wild briar rose painted thereon. Various shades of gold and colored enamel traced in finest designs form the setting for the uncommon gems.

A stone of amethyst tint will be set in silver of a dull shade, enriched with tracery of purple and white enamel; a yellow diamond will have its gold framework varied and heightened with orange and pearl enamel. Often a fine topaz of uncommon hue will have all the gold work of its setting overlaid with enamel frosted with fine lines of diamonds.

Dull silver-looped settings are effective, too, with a mixture of coloring taking on the hue of the stones. The combinations of color are often those to be found in nature's water products. Some shells from the salt water have the metallic lustres and colors that are most sought after in animal jewelry and dress accessories.

New necklaces have the appearance of natural vines with leaves and tendrils of greenish gold and orange or coral-colored stone for the fruit. Pendant grapes and delicate flower pieces are simulated in parti-colored gold, glistening enamel and gems of appropriate character.

Many of the most valued semi-precious stones have double lights. Thus the zircon shades from red or cinnamon brown to the brown that has tawny orange gleams. The peridot has tints of both straw color and the pale, yellow green of young garden plants.

Not all the charming colors of the topaz are the product of nature. The amber blue, white and yellow come easily to the jeweler's hands, but very few of the rose-pink are found, and chemical processes are resorted to to turn the ordinary yellow topaz to blushing pink. Even then the stone is apt to crack when subjected to heat. The results are uncertain, and so the rose-pink topaz, whether natural or artificial, is one of the costliest stones in the market.

The Prodigal.

I bought my laughter with the coin of grief.
I paid for happiness as kings might do.
Yet, though I begged and begged for relief,
Oh, heart, the glad, mad spendthrift
hours we knew!
—Theodosia, "Carson" in "Harpers' Bazar."

points in Montana, Colorado, Utah, Washington State, British Columbia, Oregon and California. Call on nearest agent or address J. D. McDonald, district passenger agent, Toronto, for full information, maps, etc.

De Style—Now that you own an auto mobile, I suppose you're out a good deal. Gurbusta—About ten dollars a week.—Ex.

Her Own Opinion.

Miss Askew—So your marriage is put off?

Miss Crummy—Yes, papa is not at all satisfied with his position; mamma doesn't like his family connections, auntie thinks he is too careless in his dress, and I think—

Miss Askew—Yes, what do you think?

Miss Crummy—I think I ought to wait till he asks me.—"Town and Country."

Food Was Torture—How Iron-ox Tablets Cured R. J. Fowler, of Orillia.

February 19, 1903.

It is with gratitude that I can testify to the curative properties of Iron-ox. I was so badly troubled with dyspepsia that whatever I ate caused me so much torture that eating became a dread to me. I was induced to try Iron-ox. I was completely cured and have not had a return of the trouble since. I can safely recommend your medicine to any suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion.

R. J. FOWLER,
Orillia, Ont.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

CANCER

—OF—

Four Years Standing!

CURED BY



Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—For about four years I have been afflicted with Cancer in Ear and Side of Face. In April, 1894, I procured a bottle of your Egyptian Liniment from Thompson & Bro., Lyndhurst. From first application my face began to heal, and by the time I had used three bottles all signs had disappeared, and I believe I have a permanent cure. I believe it has killed and removed every particle of it as no traces of Cancer are left.

Your very truly,

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Lyndhurst, Dec. 8th, 1894.

Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fattener, a great strength giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.



We will send you a free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
CHEMISTS,
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1; all druggists.

Napanee. MADILL BROS. Napanee.

January White Goods Sale

Goes merrily on. January seems a long way from the heat of summer, but prudent women look ahead and take advantage of the January discounts. Savings are no less real if made now, though realized six months hence. The more one values the virtue of business—like economy, the more one appreciates the benefit of this January Sale. The price of cotton and all cotton garments is going up, in fact has gone up and our advice to you is **BUY NOW**. This isn't disinterested advice, but it's good never the less.

LINEN TOWELS.

50 pairs full Bleached Irish Linen Huckaback Bedroom Towels, fringed ends, extra heavy quality, regular selling price 25c. each.

WHITE SALE PRICE 20c.

FANCY DOYLIES.

5 dozen Fancy Drawn Work Doilies, also 2 dozen Satin Damask Doilies, made from pure linen, assorted designs with knotted fringe edge, regular price 5c each.

WHITE SALE PRICE 3c.

WOOL BLANKETS.

6 pairs White All-Wool Blankets made from pure Canadian wool, every pair guaranteed, our regular price was \$4.50.

WHITE SALE PRICE \$3.45.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

1 dozen White Marseilles Quilts with pretty floral design, fine quality—double bed size regular price was \$1.75.

WHITE SALE PRICE \$1.43.

CORDUROY VELVET.

Washable Corduroy Velvet in white, 22 inches wide, medium cord, the correct fabric for stylish waists.

SPECIAL WHITE SALE PRICE 75c.

LACES IN WHITE SALE.

Hundreds of yards of new Valenciennes and fine Machine made Torchon Laces have been opened for the White Goods Sale. You can spend hours here picking out pretty novelties at fractional prices.

FLANNELETTE WRAPPER SALE.

You never read of such a price for Wrappers and our hope is that January will have come and gone several times before the privilege is yours again. Selling goods for less than the cost is not conducive to a sanguine view of things, all of which doesn't concern you. This does. Twice as many Wrappers are here than should be and to bring back the stock to the normal proportions these Wrappers have been cut in price below the present factory quotations.

6 dozen this season's wrappers, of good quality Wrapperette in attractive designs, dark and medium colorings, all are made with deep flounces and lined to the waist, a great number being trimmed with frills, sizes from 34 to 40, regular price \$1.00.

On Sale Saturday, January 23rd, after 9 o'clock for.

60c.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

TAPESTRY CARPET.

300 yards English Tapestry Carpet, 27 inches wide, a well assorted range of good designs and color combinations, regular price was 45c and 50c.

JANUARY SALE PRICE 35c.

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS.

English and French Tapestry Table Covers, elegant range of colorings and designs, heavy knotted fringe all round, 8 by 4 size, reversible.

SPECIAL SALE PRICES from \$1.50 to \$4.00.

PEAU-DE-SOIE SILK.

The best Silk in the market for the money, double faced, guaranteed both for weight and quality, extra value at

PER YARD \$1.00.

BLACK PAILLETTE SILK.

Paillette Silk is something new in Silk, made by one of the best French manufacturers, the dye is pure and the color perfect.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE \$1.00 and \$1.25.

SIDEBOARD SCARFS.

5 dozen Fancy Linen Sideboard Scarfs, 64 inches long and 12 inches wide, fancy stripe centre, fringe all round, good value at 35c.

WHITE SALE PRICE 25c.

FLANNELLETTE BLANKETS.

We have a few pairs left yet, extra weight, soft fleecy nap, double bed size.

JANUARY SALE PRICE 75c.

Napanee's Modern Store.

Cake-Walk Music on the Wane.

According to the London "Express" the favor of the cake walk abroad is waning. Those who went into raptures over the rhythmic wiggling imported from this country are beginning to believe that, after all, it is no dance for the home circle or the ballroom. Germany, we are told, has condemned the cake walk as rowdy, improper and un-

Three men were arrested at Chicago charged with robbing victims of the Iroquois Theatre fire.

The Grand Trunk Railway is reported to have ordered 19,000 tons of rail in England at \$23.50 a ton.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., several ex-city officials and ex-Aldermen admitted taking bribes to aid various deals.

Thirty persons were drowned and many

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Office—Grange Block.

Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

HERRINGTON & WARNER

We are Headquarters in Napanee

FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK

According to the London "Express" the favor of the cake walk abroad is waning. Those who went into raptures over the rhythmic wiggling imported from this country are beginning to believe that, after all, it is no dance for the home circle or the ballroom. Germany, we are told, has condemned the cake walk as rowdy, improper and ungraceful. Paris has vetoed it with the label of bad form, and now London is becoming tired of it also. A popular English dancing master is quoted as saying: "For a little while I engaged a colored lady to come to my class once a week to show how it should really be done. But after a while the craze began to dwindle. My lady pupils realized that the cake walk was not suited to the decorum of modern ballrooms. Nor am I sorry. The effects of the cake walk were not good. It had too disturbing a tendency. It caused some of my very best waltzers to acquire a suspicion of a jump in their step. How can you have a good dance if the waltzing is open to criticism, and how can waltzing be good if those who ought to do it spend half their time prancing about like marionettes on a string?"

WANTED ME TO SHOOT HER. I COULD NOT DO IT.

Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—During the summer of 1890 I had a mare staked in such a manner that people advised me to shoot her. I got Douglas's Egyptian Liniment and Syringe. After cutting the skin open on rump was enabled to get hold of the stake, which was nothing less than part of a handspike that had gone in her flank and was pulled out at the root of tail. After using Douglas's Egyptian Liniment as directed, my mare was at work in three weeks. The above happened in distressing hot weather. Inflammation nor proud flesh never threatened. I declare the above to be correct and true.

SMITH GILMOUR, JUN.
Tamworth.

The Common Cold.

There is no doubt, according to the London "Hospital," that the ordinary nasal catarrh is a specific infectious disease. What we observe among domestic animals affords ample evidence of this. It is a familiar fact that a horse that has been wintered out, on being brought into a stable with others is most likely to develop a cold. The coachman will say it is because the unaccustomed warmth of the stable makes him "cough." However, disinfection of the stable before bringing animals from grass is a true preventive of the symptoms of catarrh. What occurs among domestic animals we observe, too, among ourselves. Some source of infection must be present before it is possible to catch a cold. There are places where colds are unknown. The universal experience of Arctic and Antarctic explorers is that so long as the members of the expedition are in the polar regions they remain free from colds, but on return to the mainland or to settlements inhabited by those who are in frequent communication with the mainland, they nearly always at once suffer severe colds. The same is said to be true of the men in the observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis, though they live in clouds. Colds they never take, because there are no colds to catch, until the moment they descend to inhabited regions, then they catch severe ones directly. For over two centuries the classical St. Kilda cold has not ceased to interest learned men. On this remote and rocky island of the Western Hebrides, where some 100 inhabitants dwell, colds are unknown except after the arrival of a ship from the mainland, when all the inhabitants are seized with colds, even to the babe at the breast. Afterward they seem to become to some extent immune, for many escape until the following year. The inhabitants affirm that those colds which are brought by boats from the large ports, Glasgow and Liverpool, are more severe than those brought from the Hebrides.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature
of *Wm. A. Fletcher*

charged with robbing victims of the Iroquois Theatre fire.

The Grand Trunk Railway is reported to have ordered 19,000 tons of rail in England at \$23.50 a ton.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., several ex-city officials and ex-Aldermen admitted taking bribes to aid various deals.

Thirty persons were drowned and many houses destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir at Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.

Wood's Phospholine.



Before and After.

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 100 years. Aldermen, City of London, and the Dominion of Canada, and recommended as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. Is promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emotions, Spasmodic, Laryngitis, and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, all of which lead to Infertility, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.*

Price \$1 per package or six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phospholine is sold in Napanee by T. A. Hullman, J. J. Perry, Neilson-Robinson, T. B. Wallace and F. L. Hooper Druggists.

BALED HAY and STRAW

in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

L.A.

Barrister.

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Office—Grange Block.

Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

HERRINGTON & WARNER

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East at Napanee, 57

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 531v

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN,
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tanworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

he are headquarters in Napanee

FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK

We Buy
All Kinds of

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool, Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc. Etc.

We Have for Sale

Soaps, Blueing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil.

Chas. Stevens.

The Junk Dealer.

Office and Warehouse,

West Side of Market

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

Music.

We carry the largest stock of Musical Instruments in Napanee—Violins, Accordions, Autoharps, Zithers, and Concertinas.

In Mouth Organs we carry only Hohmer's celebrated instruments—the best that can be had. We have them in all styles, from 25c. to \$1.50.

We carry a complete assortment of fittings—Violin bows, bridges, chin rests, cases. We have Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, and Banjo strings.

Games.

Dominoes from 5c. to \$2. Checkers and Checker Boards from 5c. up. Nations, Authors and Lost Heirs, 10c. to 25c. Chess Men, \$1.

Playing Cards in great variety at all prices.

Skates.

A few pairs at half-price.

The Pollard Co'y

Dundas Street, Napanee.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—Wheat—The market is quiet and unchanged. Holders of No. 2 red and white still ask 80c east and west. Goose is steady at 72c to 73c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 75c for No. 1 east. Manitoba is steady at 90c for No. 1 hard, 90c for No. 1 northern, and 87c for No. 2 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Holders continue to ask \$3.10, but buyers will not come over \$3.05 for cars of 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags east or west. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is firm at \$4.55 to \$4.90 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$4.25 to \$4.60 for second patents, and \$4.15 to \$4.50 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Steady at \$16.50 to \$17 for cars of shorts, and \$14.50 for bran in bulk east or west. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$20 for cars of shorts and \$18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 42c to 43c for No. 2 middle freights, 40c to 41c for No. 3 extra middle freights, and 38c to 39c for No. 3 east or west.

Buckwheat—Is steady. No. 2 is quoted at 47c low freights, 46c middle and 45c high freights.

Rye—Is steady at 52c bid for No. 2.

Corn—Is quiet at 43c for Canada mixed and 44c for yellow in car lots on the track Toronto. American is steady at 50c for No. 3 mixed and 51c for No. 3 yellow in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are steady at 31c for No. 1 white and 30c for No. 2 white east. No. 2 white are quoted at 30c middle freights.

Rolled Oats—Are steady at \$4.10 for cars of bags and \$4.25 for barrels on the track here. Broken lots are quoted at 30c higher than the above prices.

Peas—Are steady. No. 2 are quoted at 62c low freights, 61c middle, and 61c high freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Trade is quiet. While receipts are large, the demand is not active. The market is easy in tone, but quotations are unchanged.

Creamery prints 20c to 22c do solids 19 1/2c 20c

Dairy, pound rolls, choice 16c 17c

do large rolls 14c 16c

do tubs, good to choice 16c 17c

do poor 10c 12c

Cheese—Continues in good demand and steady at 1 1/2c per lb. for twins and 1 1/4c for large, in job lots here.

Eggs—Receipts are still very light and the market continues to hold its firm position. Quotations are unchanged and firm. New-laid are quoted at 35c, selects at 28c to 29c, cold storage at 25c to 26c, and limed at 24c to 25c.

Potatoes—Receipts are fairly free, and the market is quoted unchanged, but with a slightly easier feeling. Cars on track here are quoted at 70c to 75c, and out of store stock at 85c to 90c.

Poultry—There is still some of the Christmas stock to be cleared up. Receipts are light, but the demand, outside of that for good young chickens, is light. Quotations are unchanged. Chickens are quoted at 10c to 11c per pound, turkeys at 12c to 13c per pound, ducks at 9c to 10c, and old fowl at 5c to 6c.

Baled Hay—Car lots on track here are selling about unchanged at \$8.50 per ton.

Baled Straw—Is unchanged at \$3.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 19.—Grain—Local

ed the greatest weakness, and buying in them was dull, with values about 15 or 20c lower.

Notwithstanding the big run of live stock there were less than ten loads of exporters' brought forward. The demand was active, and prices were fairly well maintained. One or two loads were left over unsold, \$4.80 being offered for one of these, and refused.

The deliveries of feeders and stockers were still light, and although an enquiry for them was reported buyers were endeavoring to purchase them on a lower basis than has been hitherto quoted. The weights mostly wanted were 800 to 1,050 lbs.

The feature in the Sheep Market was the advance of 10c in export ewes. The values of lambs were steady for the best kinds, but owing to quite a few inferior ones being offered the range of prices widened. Although there were comparatively heavy receipts of calves, their values held steady.

As a large number of thick fat hogs have lately been coming forward the market is almost certain to be lower on that account. The run was enormous.

There were a few choice milch cows offered, but many of them were inferior, and sold for as low as \$25 each. The top price was \$65.

The trend of values in butchers' was downward. Quotations follow:—Select butchers', \$4.20 to \$4.35; best loads, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.85 to \$4.25; fair to good butchers', \$3.75 to \$4; medium butchers', \$3.80 to \$3.70; common, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.

The weakness in cows developed into a decline. Buying was not active, while the offerings were pretty heavy. We quote:—Export cows, \$3.25 to \$3.40; medium butchers' cows, \$2.25 to \$3; canners, \$1.25 to \$2 per cwt.

Bulls suitable for the export trade sold at \$3.90 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Transactions in feeders and stockers were limited on light receipts. Prices were as follows:—Feeders, 1,000 to 1,050 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4; feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50; stockers, 450 to 750 lbs., \$2.25 to \$3, according to quality.

The prices of milch cows ranged from \$25 to \$65 each.

No change took place in the prices of lambs, but ewes were 10c higher.

Calves were steady, and unchanged. Export ewes, \$3.60 to \$3.85; export butchers' sheep, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt; export bucks, \$2.50 to \$3; lambs, \$4.60 to \$5.25. Calves, \$4 to \$5.75 per cwt., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Hogs were weak and unchanged. Quotations follow:—Selects, of prime bacon quality, not more than 200 nor less than 160 lbs., off cars, Toronto, \$5.25; fats and lights, \$5; sows, \$3 to \$3.50; stags, \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

CZAR'S AIM IS PEACE.

So Addresses Diplomatic Corps at a Reception.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: "I desire and intend to do all in my power to maintain peace in the Far East." These were words the Czar spoke to the members of the Diplomatic Corps at the New Year's reception held in the Winter Palace at noon on Thursday.

The Czar made a leisurely round of the great white hall, with its beautiful colonnades, in which the representatives of various countries had assembled. His Majesty chatted freely with everybody, and at considerable length with several of the diplomats.

Keen curiosity was exhibited all over the room when his Majesty approached Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister to Russia. The conversation between the Czar and the Minister

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Ottawa has a surplus of \$14,000. The total fire loss in Kingston last year was \$65,230, insurance \$379,750.

Charles Johnston, of Deagald, Man., was fatally shot while cleaning a gun.

Stanley Files, arrested in Kingston on the charge of theft, has 100 similar charges against him.

Ald Fry has moved in city council meeting that the name of Winnipeg's chief street be changed from Main to King Edward.

The Y. M. C. A. in Hamilton has received 316 new members during the last five months, the membership now being 801.

George Roderick, aged 16, of Brockville, died the other day as the result of injuries received at football in September.

Dr. J. B. Murphy, medical superintendent of the asylum at Kingston, dropped dead on returning from church on Sunday.

A mild case of smallpox has developed in a nurse recently arrived at Mimico Asylum, which is now quarantined. It is believed she contracted the disease at home.

Three graduates of the Royal Canadian Military College at Kingston, Evans, Joly and Leslie, were in the recent Somaliland fight.

The council of Portage la Prairie has dismissed Chief Constable McDonald, Night Constable Dowson and Dr. Hilton for neglecting the town's sanitation.

FOREIGN.

Last week in New York city there were 334 deaths from pneumonia.

China has ordered from Japan 14,000 rifles and 48 field and 16 mountain guns.

The British expedition in Tibet is meeting with immense transport difficulties.

Owing to the efforts to stamp out slavery in Italian Somaliland, the tribes there are in revolt.

Cable messages have been sent from headquarters notifying all missionaries in Corea of the U. S. Episcopal Methodist Church to go to Seoul, the capital, immediately for their own protection.

Louis Bohnlofink, the Amateur Athletic Union champion runner, of New York, smothered his nineteen-year-old wife by stuffing her throat and nostrils with cotton, and then turned on the gas and asphyxiated himself. They had agreed to die together.

Whilst William Carpenter, aged 21, of South Norwalk, Conn., was having an argument with his sweetheart Margaret Nevils, he suddenly whipped out a revolver and shot her three times, each shot taking effect. The girl is in a critical condition.

WEALTH IN THE WEST.

Output of British Columbia Mines Valued at \$10,000,000.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—The following figures are given as the estimated value of mineral produced by the South Kootenay and Yale districts for the past year:—Gold, 204,147 ounces, value \$4,219,718.49; silver, 3,471,421 ounces, value \$1,839,953.13; copper, 24,863,977 pounds, value \$3,382,174.93; lead, 10,168 tons, value \$489,792.56, or a total value of \$9,881,639.10. Tonnage is given as 1,034,830 tons, of which 52,867 tons was shipped to the Hall mines smelter, 330,000 tons to the Granby smelter, 170,000 tons to the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter, 134,217 tons to the Montreal and Boston Copper Company's smelter, 168,000 tons to the Canadian

TO FIGHT PNEUMONIA.

New York Authorities Begin Vigorous Campaign.

A despatch from New York says: Vigorous measures to check the epidemic of pneumonia, which holds the city in its grip, will be promptly taken by the health authorities. In the last five weeks of 1903 there were 889 deaths in Manhattan alone from this cause, as against 586 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

A committee, consisting of Drs. Smith, Brennan, Prudden and Riggs, will make an exhaustive investigation and report at an adjourned meeting of the board to be held on Wednesday. Several methods of action were chosen as a beginning of the work. These include the cleaning of all public buildings, including school houses, a rigorous enforcement of the law requiring the cleaning of sidewalks from snow and slush, and insisting upon the proper heating and ventilation of street cars, surface and elevated. Another step on which the physicians laid stress was the enforcement of the prohibition against expectoration on the sidewalks, or anywhere else where infection may be caused. They are firm in the belief that pneumonia is an infectious disease, and that that is one of the prolific causes of the spread.

EIGHT PEOPLE KILLED.

Result of an Elevator Accident at St. Louis.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., says: A crowd of employees pressing against the elevator gate on Wednesday night on the sixth floor of the Brown Shoe Company building at Eleventh street and Washington avenue caused the gate to give way and ten persons were plunged down the shaft. Six were taken out dead and of the other four, who were hurried to the City Hospital, two died there. The other two are seriously injured. The employees were waiting for the elevator to take them down. The elevator was at the seventh floor when those on the sixth floor, eager to be first into the cage, began to push forward, breaking the gate, sending ten persons down the shaft. All the dead are foreigners, with residence here.

James Johnston, the elevator operator, was arrested. Johnston said the elevator gate did not break, but that it had been raised by employees, and that suddenly those in the rear pushed those in front down the well. Factory Superintendent Fray corroborated Johnston's story.

LONDON IS HEALTHY.

Metropolis Shows Death Rate of 17.2 Last Year.

A despatch from London says:—Whether dirt and filth make for health is a question hygienists have decided in the negative. But the fact remains that London, which anybody who ever passed a year round here must admit, is one of the most uncleanly among the large cities of the world, according to a report just issued, has a lower death rate than Paris, certainly one of the cleanest of places, and New York. Medical officers give the death rate of the British metropolis last year as 17.2 a thousand, the lowest record except 17.1 in 1901. One paper has accounted for the low figure by saying that all invalids and sick persons who can afford to do so are in the habit of getting away from London before the end comes.

680 DERVISH DEAD.

Two Leaders Killed and Many Prisoners Taken.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has received another despatch in reference to the fight be-

to 10c, and old low at 3c to 6c.
Baled Hay—Car lots on track here are selling about unchanged at \$8.50 per ton.

Baled Straw—Is unchanged at \$3.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 19.—Grain—Local market for oats is strong and higher prices are being asked. Some quote No. 2 at 35½c, and even 36c, though others think 35½c about right and sales have been made at that figure for local account. No. 3 being quoted as high as 35½c. There is a difference of opinion as to the spread between No. 2 and No. 3, some quoting No. 3 only ½c to ¾c below No. 2, and others extending this to 1c and 1c. No. 2 oats, low freights west for export, 30½c; No. 2 peas, 62c; rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 41½c; No. 3 extra barley, 40½c; No. 3, 39½c.

Flour—Patents range from \$4.60 to \$4.90; strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$4.60; winter wheat patents, \$4.15 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4.15; extras, \$3.50 to \$3.65; straight rollers in bags, \$1.90 to \$1.95, and extras in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Feed—The demand is fairly active and the tone of the market firm. Manitoba bran in bags \$18, shorts \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk \$17 to \$17.50, shorts \$19.50 to \$20; moult, \$26 to \$27 per ton as to quality.

Rolled Oats—The demand for rolled oats was steady, the market is steady at \$1.72½ to \$1.75 per bag, and at \$3.75 to \$3.77 per barrel.

Hay—The market is easy. We quote No. 1, \$9 to \$10; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; clover, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.55 to \$1.60 per bushel, \$1.50 to \$1.55 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$18 to \$18.50; light short cut, \$17.50 to \$18; American short cut, clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$18 to \$18.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 10½c; ham, 11½c to 13c; bacon, 11c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50; country dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7; live hogs, \$5.28 to \$5.50.

Eggs—Candled selected, 26c to 27c, and Montreal lined 22c to 23c; western lined, 21c to 22c; refrigerator late fall stock, 22c to 23c; summer stocks, 18c to 20c.

Butter—Eastern, 19c to 20c according to quality; western dairy in tubs, 16c; western rolls, 16½c to 17c.

Cheese—Ontario, 10½c to 11c; town ships, 10c to 10½c.

Potatoes—No. 20-lb. bag, 75c; 55c to 60c in car lots.

Poultry—Turkeys, 14c to 15c; ducks, 14c to 14½c; chickens, 10c to 11c; fowls, 1c to 2c lower.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 19.—Flour firm. Wheat, spring firm, No. 1 northern, 95½c; winter, light demand; No. 2 red, 93½c. Corn only steady; No. 2 yellow, 50½c; No. 2 corn, 48½c to 49c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 43½c; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Barley, western, 53c to 61c. Rye, No. 1, 65½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—Exporters' were in good demand. Sheep and lambs were steady to firm, but hogs were weak and unchanged. The run was 107 cars, containing 1,303 cattle, 1,201 sheep and lambs, 2,556 hogs, and 69 calves.

The volume of the demand for butchers' was fairly big, but the offerings were heavy, and the result was that except in the best descriptions prices declined a few points. The sales on a basis of \$4 and upwards were not so numerous, while there were fairly heavy deliveries of medium and rough animals. Business in the last-named was not brisk, and drovers had to accept lower money to push sales. Canning, butchers', and exporters' cows perhaps develop-

mentatives or various countries had assembled. His Majesty chatted freely with everybody, and at considerable length with several of the diplomats.

Keen curiosity was exhibited all over the room when his Majesty approached Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister to Russia. The conversation between the Czar and the Minister was cordial and extended. The Czar emphasized the high value which he places upon the good relations between Japan and Russia, not only now, but in the future, and expressed his unshaken hope that a mutually satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between the two countries would be arranged. Mr. Kurino left the reception profoundly impressed with the Czar's words.

KING HONORS ANCIENTS.

Sends Portrait and Hopes it Will be Hung in Armory.

A despatch from London says: King Edward recently sent through the Earl of Denbigh, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Honorable Artillery Company, of London, a framed and signed photograph portrait of himself to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. The Earl, at the King's command, concurrently wrote to Col. Hedges, commanding the Boston company, expressing the great gratification with which he had heard of the magnificent reception accorded the Honorable Artillery Company, saying:—

"His Majesty feels that the cordiality displayed by the people of Boston and other important cities visited by the Honorable Artillery Company affords a happy indication of the sympathy and friendliness which should always exist between our two countries. I am further commanded by the King to forward to you herewith a portrait of his Majesty, with the desire that it be placed in your armory as a token of his Majesty's appreciation of the part taken by you and your ancient and distinguished corps in the welcome extended to the British colors and uniform."

ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO.

Provincial Inspector's Report Show They Were Many.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The report of the factory inspectors for the Province of Ontario, in course of preparation, shows that in 1903 there were 634 accidents in factories with 27 fatalities, as compared in 1901. The abnormal increase is not believed to be a greater proportion of accidents, but rather to an improvement in the system of registration. One hundred of the accidents reported were caused by saws, 21 by gears, 40 by burns and scalds, 6 by boiler explosions, 18 by buzz planers, 7 by shaper machines, 13 by elevators, and the balance from miscellaneous causes. In the western district there were 297 and in the eastern district 237. In 1901 the west contributed 196 accidents and the east 186.

MILITIA CAMP IN ONTARIO.

Dominion Authorities Negotiating With Government.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The Militia Department at Ottawa have been in communication with the Provincial Government for some time past with a view to securing a site for the new military training ground for the militia. A piece of land about 60 miles square is required. It must be fairly level, and of a sandy soil. The Crown Lands Department have two sites which are thought to be suitable. One is near Algonquin Park and the other along the Kingston and Pembroke Railway. Officials from the Militia Department will shortly visit both these sites.

\$489,792.56, or a total value of \$9,881,830.10. Tonnage is given as 1,034,830 tons, of which 52,867 tons was shipped to the Hall mines smelter, 330,000 tons to the Granby smelter, 170,000 tons to the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter, 134,217 tons to the Montreal and Boston Copper Company's smelter, 168,000 tons to the Canadian Smelting Works, 186,951 to the Northport smelter and 2,795 tons to smelters in the United States.

The coal and mineral output is estimated at about \$20,000. In 1903 the Crow's Nest Pass mines produced 652,000 tons, and 266,000 tons of coke was manufactured. Production from the collieries was divided as follows:—Coal Creek, 240,000 tons; Michel, 262,000 tons; Morrissey, 150,000 tons; the coke ovens at Fernie producing 96,000 tons and those at Michel 70,000 tons. This year a much greater output is looked for. Last year about \$8,000,000 was paid out in wages and for supplies.

ROBBED FIRE VICTIMS.

The Work of Ghouls During the Chicago Horror.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Charged with robbing the dead and dying at the Iroquois Theatre fire, three men have been placed under arrest by the Chicago police. The first of the alleged ghouls to be captured was Louis Witz, keeper of the Illinois saloon, located at Dearborn and Randolph streets, a few doors from the main entrance of the theatre. It is charged that Witz robbed the body of a dying woman, Mrs. E. J. Trask, the afternoon of the fire, securing \$199, which, it is alleged, was divided among three men, two of whom were arrested after Witz. The police claim to have received confessions from all three men.

The other two arrested are Charles Conway, said to have received \$20, and Thomas McCarthy, said to have been given \$57.50. It is said that Witz confessed that \$210 was taken from the body of Mrs. Trask, of Ottawa, Ill., when she was carried, dying, into the saloon, by a physician who was attending the woman. Four additional churches and twelve halls were closed on Monday by City Building Commissioner Williams, because they are not constructed in compliance with the safety ordinances.

INDIAN CUNNING.

Refuse a Legacy Because of Superstitious Fears.

A despatch from Portage la Prairie, Man., says: Superstitiously and foolishly imagining that they are the victims of some conspiracy, the object of which is to transport them to the United States, and there torture them, or execute them, several Sioux Indians of the Portage la Prairie Indian Village, refused on Tuesday to sign documents which would entitle them to a substantial legacy. The money coming to them is derived from the proceeds of what is known as "Heirship" lands, which have been sold in Nebraska by the American Government, and there are members of the Sioux tribe in Portage la Prairie and Griswold, and probably other reserves in Manitoba, entitled to money from these lands. The Nebraska agent will return later and try again to get the signatures.

MURDERS BY KAFFIRS.

Atrocities Perpetrated Near Johannesburg.

A despatch from Johannesburg says: It is felt that there is urgent need for better supervision of the Kaffirs in the Transvaal in the matter of arms. Close to Johannesburg lately a series of atrocious crimes have been committed by armed Kaffirs. Both robbery and personal violence of a shocking description characterized these offences.

in the habit of getting away from London before the end comes.

680 DERVISH DEAD.

Two Leaders Killed and Many Prisoners Taken.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has received another despatch in reference to the fight between the British forces under command of Major-Gen. Sir Charles Egerton and 5,000 dervishes, followers of the Mad Mullah, at Jidballi, Somaliland, last Monday. The despatch says that 680 dead were counted near the Jidballi position and the total number of dervishes killed is estimated at 1,200. Two of the leaders were killed, 215 prisoners taken and 166 rifles were captured.

JAPAN PAYS CASH.

\$5,000,000 in Gold Received in Two Weeks.

A despatch from Washington says:—Information has come to the United States Treasury of the arrival of large quantities of Japanese gold at San Francisco. In nearly all cases this gold has been deposited in the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco and made immediately payable in New York. It is evident that Japan is paying as she goes. About \$5,000,000 in Japanese gold has been received in the United States within the last fortnight to pay for wheat and flour and munitions of war. Russia is also buying heavily in the United States, and this fact is shown by the record of recent exports from this country to Russian ports.

DEAD MUST LIE ON FIELD.

War Office Will Not Allow Remains to be Reinterred.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—The Loyal Women's Guild states that the War Office has refused to allow the removal of the dead from the battlefield of Magersfontein to the adjoining spot where the Scottish Association is erecting a memorial to the Highlanders. The War Office declines to sanction the removal of the remains of any members of the Imperial forces, the City Imperial Volunteers, or the Yeomanry. There are about 25,000 soldiers' graves in South Africa. The relatives of the fallen continue to send out gravestones. Nearly 200 arrived last month.

WIFE-BEATER SENTENCED.

Five Years For a Man Convicted for Twelfth Time.

A despatch from New York says:—Edward Gafney of Brooklyn, convicted for the twelfth time of wife-beating, was sentenced on Monday by Judge Aspinall in the County Court to five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing and to pay a fine of \$1,000, which, if not paid, entails additional imprisonment for one thousand days. The sentence is the extreme limit of the law.

IMMIGRANTS FROM INDIA.

A Movement Heading For This Province.

A despatch from Toronto says: A migration from India to Ontario is the latest form of building up Ontario. On Tuesday Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of Colonization, received a letter, stating that three families of Anglo-Indians would sail at once for this country, and two others would follow in the spring. They live in Central India, have capital, and will buy improved farms in old Ontario. They are of the retired civil servant class, and Mr. Southworth expects the movement will attain considerable proportions. Other correspondence indicates the coming of a number of settlers from Trinidad in the spring.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

The Ontario Government's Annual Message.

A Toronto despatch says: The speech from the throne, delivered by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Legislature on Thursday afternoon, contained the official announcement that there would be Government bills relating to the liquor traffic, the Assessment Act, the conservation of the timber resources of the Province, and the extension of the school board amalgamation principle, recently adopted in Toronto, to all cities, towns, and villages. Prominence was given to the license legislation, as has been predicted in some quarters, but to the subject of assessment, and especially the question of the taxation of railways, which has been pressed for some time by the member for East Lambton. Legislation regarding the Election Act and the supplementary revenue in full was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I take great pleasure in again meeting you as representatives of the Province in Parliament assembled.

The important subject of municipal assessment will engage your further consideration, having the advantages derived from the report of the royal commission, already in your hands, and the careful and painstaking deliberations devoted to the difficult questions involved, by the select committee appointed during the last session of the Legislature. Closely connected with this subject, and prominently brought before public attention by farmers' associations, will be the question of taxation of railways and the determination of a reasonable basis of division of revenue received from this source as between the municipalities and the Province.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

It affords me much pleasure to notice the continued efficiency of the asylums, hospitals, and other public institutions of the Province, for which the Legislature has made such liberal provision for many years. You will be pleased to know that buildings to be used as a hospital for Epileptics are in process of erection, and are expected to be ready for the reception of patients during the current year. It is also gratifying to notice that several counties that have not yet established house of refuge for the indigent are preparing to do so. The generosity of the municipalities in this respect is worthy of the highest commendation.

The means adopted for the protection of the public health against contagious diseases have been effective in their results, and the general measures taken to improve the sanitary condition of all parts of the Province have received the cordial co-operation of the local authorities.

PROSPERITY AND CROPS.

Through divine goodness, the blessings of a bounteous harvest have been vouchsafed to the husbandmen in every portion of the Province, and it is an additional cause for gratitude that prices for all the products of the farm, and especially for those of the dairy and orchard, have been very satisfactory during the past year. The signs of continued prosperity, not in agriculture alone, but in every important branch of business and industrial enterprise give cause for hearty congratulation.

The attendance at the Agricultural College continues steadily to increase. The buildings erected through the generosity of Sir William Macdonald are approaching completion, and for the first time in the history of the Province instruction is provided for the daughters of Ontario farmers. The rapid increase of the membership of women's institutes shows that this instruction will be appreciated.

THE FORESTS.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the lumber industry has

AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM

THE VENTILATION OF FARM BUILDINGS.

An Expert Gives Some Valuable Information on the Subject.

At the recent Ontario and Maritime Winter Fairs, Mr. A. P. Ketchen, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, gave some valuable information on the subject of ventilation, and his remarks are worthy of careful study by every farmer. He said in effect:—No one attempts to deny the importance of ventilation. The removal of foul gases, and a constant supply of fresh air, is just as necessary to the thrift of cattle as food; and yet, the best means of bringing this about remains, to a great extent, an unsolved problem. I do not think I have yet seen an ideal system of ventilation for farm buildings. The requirements of a good system of ventilation are:— (1) A constant change of air in the stable. (2) The introduction and distribution of fresh air without drafts. (3) The liberation of the fresh air at the window near the heads of the cattle in such a manner that they may breathe it before it is diluted with foul gases. (4) The removal of foul air without condensation and consequent dripping.

There is a striking similarity in many respects between a stable and a furnace. The necessity for drafts in a furnace arise from the fact that in the process of combustion, oxygen is being continuously used up, and carbonic acid and other gases given off. Heat, of course, is produced, so that the gases given off in the process of combustion are warmer than the elements entering into it, and they rise in obedience to natural laws, until they are cooled to about the temperature of the surrounding air. When this temperature is reached, they tend to diffuse and mix with the atmosphere. So it is in the stable.

A VENTILATION SYSTEM.

To provide for the fresh air inlet, the floor of the feeding alley is elevated twelve inches above the level of the stalls. The inlet may consist of a ten inch tile, or a wooden bar, about ten inches square, running under the floor the whole length of the feeding alley. This will admit enough fresh air for fifteen cattle; if more are to be supplied, a conduit placed on each side of the feeding alley will be generally sufficient. The main inlet is tapped opposite each pair of cattle by the distributing pipes. These lead into the mangers, and are placed closed against the partition blocks, their open ends being prevented from plugging with dirt by a leather flap, or some other device. The foul air is carried off by means of ventilating shafts, leading from the ceiling of the stable out through the roof. Most farmers now run the purline post straight from the floor to the purline. Beside these posts is a very convenient place for the ventilating flues, they are out of the way, and they are not so readily chilled as when placed against the side of the barn. Excessive chilling of these foul air outlets not only reduces the convection current, but condenses moisture, causing it to drip. These foul air outlets should be of good size, and should extend well up beyond the ridge of the barn. If they are not carried far enough above the roof, the current will often be in the wrong direction and instead of acting as outlets, the wind will sometimes force a strong draft of cold air down onto the backs of the cattle; just as a chimney that is too short will sometimes cause a stove to smoke.

It will be seen by this method, the fresh air is admitted, as in the furnace, below the heating area; it is distributed evenly and without drafts; it is liberated at the heads

WILL AGAIN BURN THEATRE

Practical Experiment May Be Made in Chicago.

A Chicago despatch says:—So soon as the coroner releases his control of the Iroquois Theatre the playhouse will again be given over to the flames if plans evolved by Mayor Harrison and Walter L. Fisher, of the City Club, are carried out. Experts, who will fight over again the Iroquois conflagration, will have trained fire fighters at their elbows to see that the demonstration of the plans does not bring about any property loss outside the partially ruined playhouse. The purpose of again firing the theatre is to test the sufficiency of city ordinances present and prospective.

At a conference on Thursday between Mayor Harrison and Mr. Fisher it was decided that nothing that had been done in Chicago for many years would approach this plan in the amount of good for the public. It is proposed to watch every action of the flames and gases, and to regulate effects by manipulation of the ventilators and doors. With the Iroquois stage filled with excelsior and rubbish, and a fire raging thereon, the conditions being like those of the fatal afternoon, Dec. 30, the experts expect to learn a great deal about the flame that swept so many lives away. J. P. Freeman, an expert on fires, will be asked to take charge of the test.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

Two Men Found Dead Near a Shanty in Algoma.

A Fort Frances, Ont., despatch says: A terrible tragedy took place at Frog Creek, three miles north of here, some time on Tuesday evening. Two men by name of Wm. Watson and John Scott, were engaged last week to cut wood for A. Dowker on the farm of one James McKay, and were allowed the use of a shanty on an adjoining claim. Mr. Dowker visited them on Sunday, when Scott complained of being sick. On Monday night a man named Cole, passing by, heard the door shut, and that is the last heard of the men. Wednesday morning, when Cole and another man were passing by, they thought something was wrong, and going into the shanty found it empty. On the floor they picked up a knife and whetstone covered with blood, and on examining the bed found it in the same condition. On searching near the house they found the body of Watson leaning against a stump, dead, with a gash in his throat, and wounds on his head. Still further on they found Scott lying in the snow frozen stiff, with no marks of violence on him. Scott had been dead for some time. How Watson could have received such terrible wounds is a mystery.

Watson is said to be from Lanark County, Ontario, and is about 40 years of age, and is supposed to have a wife and family. It is not known where Scott came from. He was about 50 years of age and clean shaven. Both men were addicted to drink, and had been hanging around town since the New Year.

BIG FIRE AT CALGARY.

Block Containing Theatre and Stores Destroyed.

A Calgary, N.W.T., despatch says: The most disastrous fire that ever visited Calgary broke out shortly before 1 o'clock on Friday morning, and was not got under control until nearly 6 o'clock. During that time damage to the extent of \$200,000 was done. The sufferers are as follows:—

Norman Block, owned by Senator Lougheed — \$50,000
J. A. Glanville, dry goods store, completely destroyed 30,000
Wm. Robertson, clothing

ON THE FARM.

MOISTURE OF THE SOIL.

It makes no difference how rich the soil may be in plant food or fertility, it is impossible for any kind of plants to grow without water, writes Mr. E. J. Waterstripe. We all neglect the point of retaining moisture in the soil for future use. This is very essential in humid regions during dry seasons. The plant needs water for two principal purposes. First all the plant food must be dissolved and in a liquid form before it is available. This is why liquid manure is so valuable, and then the plant needs water in its construction. A large percentage of all plants is water. The lack of moisture causes more crop failures than lack of fertility.

It may be surprising to note how much water is required in the growth of an acre of corn. Clinton, I believe it is, estimates that an acre of corn producing 50 bushels requires 1,500,000 pounds of water during the season.

And if this subject is so important, we should give it more attention. A little careful work in this way often helps our crops wonderfully. Frequent, shallow cultivation throughout the season will conserve the moisture to a great extent, as it destroys the capillary connection with the air, the water remaining below where the roots are feeding. This cultivating must be shallow. I know one field of corn which surely was hurt at least ten bushels to the acre by running the cultivator too deep the last time. The corn looked well before, but after the work was done, it has looked rather sick ever since. I have argued all summer with the owner of this corn trying to show him the effect of shallow cultivation, but he still goes deep.

The water-holding capacity of the soil may be increased by the adding of humus, in the form of barnyard manure, or in plowing under stubble or green crops. The soil is then more open and will absorb more of the falling rain, and will retain it as what is called capillary water. There may be a possibility of applying too much humus to the land, but there is not much danger of the farmer doing it.

Also the water-holding capacity may be increased by fall plowing. This gives the frost a chance to break up the soil in fine particles, leaving it in better condition to absorb and retain the winter rains until needed later in the season by the growing crops. Plowing, whether spring or fall, should be deep, as this increases the depth of the soil much and gives more space for conserving moisture. Proper tillage is what counts in modern agriculture. Some of our experiment stations have been experimenting with subsoiling for the above purpose, and have found it to be satisfactory. But mulching and proper cultivation are the most practical ways for the average farmer. The careful sowing and applying of all the manure produced on the farm would help us out many times.

I repeat that this work needs more attention and we can work at all times of the year. We can cultivate in summer, plow in autumn, haul manure in winter, and drain in spring. We need to do more of this work. The up-to-date farmer has his farm in a high state of cultivation. I believe in intensive cultivation when done in the right way, and my sentiments in farming are fewer acres and better tillage. Then we can retain more of the moisture and greatly increase our crops. Land can be cultivated too much, but this is not often done.

generosity of Sir William Macdonald are approaching completion, and for the first time in the history of the Province instruction is provided for the daughters of Ontario farmers. The rapid increase of the membership of women's institutes shows that this instruction will be appreciated.

THE FORESTS.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the lumber industry has continued in a prosperous condition during the past year. The strongest evidence of this is afforded by the recent timber sale, at which, notwithstanding that the dues and ground rent were almost doubled, the prices paid were in excess of those received at any previous sale.

In order to further protect the forest wealth of the Province large additional tracts of timbered lands, non-agricultural in their character, have been set aside as forest reserves, from which settlement will be excluded, and in which it is proposed to apply new conditions as to the cutting and conservation of the timber.

Progress continues to be made in developing the mineral resources of the Province, and recent discoveries of new and valuable ores emphasize at once the latent wealth of our northern regions and the wisdom of providing railway facilities to render them accessible.

Owing to the deficiency of farm labor in the Province, and consequent embarrassment to agriculture, special efforts were made by my Government to induce immigration of agricultural laborers from Great Britain, with the result that many farmers were supplied with much-needed assistance during the harvest and autumn season.

THE NEW RAILWAY.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and the advantages which have already resulted to the Province demonstrate the great value of the undertaking. The surveys made during the past year show that the railway may be profitably prolonged, at moderate cost, through the centre of the rich agricultural district northwest of Lake Temiskaming—at least, as far as the proposed line of the Grand Trunk Railway. A measure enabling the Government to proceed with the extension will be submitted to you.

There will be laid before you the report of the select committee appointed at the last session of the House for the purpose of collating reports of committees or commissions or other authorities on the subject of municipal trading or municipal ownership, or the operation of public utilities, as well as other authoritative deliverances on these subjects.

MEASURES PROMISED.

Measures will be submitted for the improvement of the license laws, the amendment of the Assessment Act, the conservation of the timber resources of the Province, a bill to enable municipal councils in cities, towns and villages by by-law to substitute one board of trustees for the existing high school board, Public school board and Library board; a bill to amend the Election Act, and the Act respecting the supplementary revenue of the Province.

The estimates for the current year, prepared with as great regard to economy as is consistent with efficient service and the growing wants of the Province, will be submitted for your early consideration.

MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.

Thirty Turks Killed by Explosion.

A despatch from Salonica says: A Turkish magazine in the Kumanovo district has been blown up. It is alleged that the explosion was caused by Bulgarians. Thirty Turks were killed.

direction and instead of acting as outlets, the wind will sometimes force a strong draft of cold air down onto the backs of the cattle; just as a chimney that is too short will sometimes cause a stove to smoke.

It will be seen by this method, the fresh air is admitted, as in the furnace, below the heating area; it is distributed evenly and without drafts; it is liberated at the heads of the cattle, giving them a chance to use it before it has been diluted with the poisonous gases of the stable; as it is heated by inhalation, and by the heat radiating from the bodies of the animals, convection currents are sent up towards the ceiling, and out through the foul air shafts. This system is automatic in its action: the more stock in the stable the stronger the convection current, and the more fresh air introduced.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Dunnville Resident Loses His Life at a Fire.

A despatch from Dunnville says:—The residence of Mr. William Spurbuck was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Monday morning. Mr. Spurbuck perished in the flames, and his wife was badly burned. They were the only occupants of the house which was on the outskirts of the town, and the fire was only discovered when the bed on which they slept had been partly burned. Mr. Spurbuck helped his wife out of the upstairs window, but was overcome himself by the smoke, and assistance arrived too late. The cause of the fire is unknown.

HITS AMERICAN MILLS.

Action of the British Columbia Government.

A despatch from Bellingham, Wash., says:—The British Columbia Government is succeeding in its efforts to keep American mill owners from obtaining their log supply from the British side of Puget Sound in retaliation for the American tariff on Canadian lumber, the British Columbia Government has imposed restrictions which make it impossible for American mill men to operate camps in British Columbia.

WE WOULD GET TRADE.

British Duty on Meat Would Increase Exports.

A despatch from London says:—Weddel's Review, based on the Royal Statistical Society's frozen meat trade for 1903 shows that the colonies contribute to Britain a little under 12 per cent. All the beef coming from Canada, and the mutton from New Zealand. Foreign countries export to England 399,000 tons, which the Review says could be captured by colonial shippers if an import duty were imposed.

INCREASE IN TRADE.

Returns for Six Months Show Advance of \$18,377,000.

An Ottawa despatch says: Trade returns for the six months show an increase in the aggregate trade of the country of \$18,937,000 over the corresponding period last year. The total exports were 133,286,478, and the imports for consumption \$124,674,440. There were exports of domestic produce amounting to \$122,983,954, as against \$125,301,466, and exports of foreign produce amounting to \$10,302,524, as against \$7,681,285. The exports of domestic minerals have increased two millions, of manufactures half a million. There is a decrease of four millions in the exports of wheat, cattle, etc., caused by the farmers holding back for higher prices.

before 1 o'clock on Friday morning, and was not got under control until nearly 6 o'clock. During that time damage to the extent of \$200,000 was done. The sufferers are as follows:—

Norman Block, owned by Senator Loughheed —	\$50,000
J. A. Glanville, dry goods store, completely destroyed	30,000
Wm. Robertson, clothing store, completely destroyed	25,000
Sale's Clothing Store, completely destroyed	12,000
Kerr and Terrill, grocery store	8,000
D. J. Young and Co., book and music store	15,000
The New Normandie Theatre, owned by Senator Loughheed, which was to have been opened on Tuesday night was completely destroyed. It was very richly furnished. Above the stores were office buildings. The fire started in the furnace room of Robertson's store, spread very rapidly, and was very soon beyond control. From the very first it was known that it was impossible to save the stores of Glanville and Robertson. But a very great effort was made to keep it confined between the two walls. There was not a breath of wind. The fire started first towards the east side and towards the very heart of the city. It was got under control, and all was going well, when an engine gave out for a few minutes and the fire crept over the west and all was soon again in a blaze.	

Capt. Smart, of the fire brigade, was very severely injured by inhaling gas. He is now in the hospital. Senator Loughheed has announced that he will begin rebuilding at once.

ALLANS WILL CARRY IT.

Contract for Fast Atlantic Mail Service is Signed.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Upon the undertaking that they will maintain a regular weekly service between Great Britain and Canada from the opening of navigation next spring until August 1st, 1906, Messrs. H. and A. Allan have obtained the contract for an improved Atlantic mail service. The terms are £2,000 for each round voyage between Liverpool and Quebec or Liverpool and St. John, run by each 17-knot steamer. £1,000 for each similar round voyage run by the Bavarian or Tunisian, and £500 for each round voyage by the Ionian, Sicilian or Pretorian between Liverpool and Quebec, and £750 for each round voyage by the latter vessels between Liverpool and St. John. Two turbine steamers of seventeen knots guaranteed speed are now under construction for the Allans, one of which is to be ready in August next, and the other by the opening of navigation in 1905.

TWENTY PEOPLE INJURED.

Terrible Accident at Grade Crossing in Detroit.

A Detroit, Mich., despatch says: Over twenty people were injured at a grade crossing accident here on Friday night. A Grand Trunk passenger train crashed into an eastbound Michigan Avenue car at Gratiot Avenue and Dequindre Street. Every ambulance in the city was summoned to the scene, and a large crowd of rescuers immediately began the work of extricating the injured from the wreck. The car, which was a double truck one, and contained sixty-four passengers on their way home from down town, was struck squarely in the middle, hurling it from the track, and smashing it almost into kindling wood. Many of the injured were terribly mutilated, but up to a late hour none had been reported dead. Most of those taken to the hospitals were insensible, and the extent of their injuries is not yet known.

We need to do more of this work. The up-to-date farmer has his farm in a high state of cultivation. I believe in intensive cultivation when done in the right way, and my sentiments in farming are fewer acres and better tillage. Then we can retain more of the moisture and greatly increase our crops. Land can be cultivated too much, but this is not often done.

A GOOD FARM TEAM.

There is much difference of opinion among farmers as to what kind of horses make the very best farm team, writes Mr. W. W. Stevens. I have tested all kinds of horses on the farm, and after 20 years' experience I know well what suits my conditions best. The man who is wedded to his heavy draft animals that weigh 1600 or 1800 pounds is perfectly welcome to them so far as I am concerned, but this sort of an animal will not on my farm and at all seasons of the year do as much or as satisfactory work as a nifty 1200 pounder that has the gaits desired and the staying qualities at all times and in all places.

What I consider a model farm horse is an animal that weighs in fair flesh 1200 pounds. I want him some good, strong color, a bay or a sorrel preferred. I want him high headed, nifty and a good disposition. The next qualification is a good walker. A horse naturally a good walker will cover ten miles across the field or on the road with as little exertion as the slow-poke will cover six, and when night comes he will show less fatigue. Nerve will not only carry a horse through a day's labor with greater ease, but will give longer life and greater usefulness in the end.

I want my 1200-pound horse to be about 16 hands high, with broad, flat bone, a good hazel eye, deep around the girth, and with a good foot. With such an animal on the farm I know that I have something I can depend on in any sort of emergency or for any kind of work.

Someone might wish to know where such a breed of horses can be found. I am sorry to say that we have no particular breed of horses that exactly fills the above requirements, but judicious breeding of selected animals will give us about what we want. The Morgan as he is usually found is not up to the standard in size, but is perfection in every other way. The thoroughbred is short in substance and his disposition is not always just what we most desire in a model farm horse. The standard trotter lacks in size as well as condition. The draft is too slow and clumsy, and it takes too much to feed him.

So we know of no way of getting first-class farm animals but to breed them, as we say by judicious selection of nifty, rangy mares crossed with the right kind of a Morgan, coach or trotting stallion.

The time is at hand when such horses as above described are in demand at good prices, and the farmer who is lucky enough to have the right kind of brood mares will for the next few years find horses the most valuable of anything he can produce on the farm.

TURNED US DOWN.

Our Wheat Too Costly For the Japanese Market.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The price of Canadian wheat and flour is too high for the Japanese market, according to Mr. S. Tamura, of Kobe, Japan. In an interview he expresses regret that he is unable to confirm the rumor that he had closed a contract for the shipment of a million bushels of wheat to Japan. He further stated that such had been his intention on coming to Winnipeg, but owing to the high prices a large amount of Pacific coast wheat had been purchased instead.

Gloves and Mitts

MUST GO

The balance of our Gloves and Mitts must go, if prices will do it.

\$2.00 Gloves \$1.35.

\$1.75 Gloves \$1.25.

\$1.00 Gloves 70c.

50c. Gloves 35c.

Better come and get a pair.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grain also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE.

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERY" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington
Fonthill Nurseries
OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - - - ONTARIO.

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

WED 600 ADRES

HOCKEY BOOTS!

HOCKEY BOOTS

Half Price.

Men's \$1.50 Boots, all sizes Black and Tan 75c.

Men's \$2.00 Boots Black and Tan \$1.00

A Few Sizes of a \$3.00 line Hockey Boots \$1.50

N.B.--10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF ALL FELT GOODS.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

This Weather is just a little cool

for Cottonade Pants, don't you think?

We have "something" better, heavy all wool, costs but very little more, will outwear two or three pairs of cottonades, and will give you ten times the comfort. If you have not done so, better come in and leave your measure—we guarantee a fit.

Or take a pair ready-made at \$1.75. You'll be slow to buy anything else for everyday wear after you have once tried our pants.

No better value given in Canada than we give.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills

SMITH'S OLD JEWELRY STAND.

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.

340 students enrolled last year—184 young ladies and 155 young men.

Two matriculation scholarships of \$150 and \$130 won in 1901 by Albert College students. New commercial rooms unsurpassed, courses in Book-Keeping, Shorthand Telegraph. Full conservatory courses in Piano, Pipe Organ, Vocal, Violin Harmony and Theory of Music. Local conservatory examinations. Special attention given to Elocution and Physical Culture. Matriculation and teachers' courses new pipe organ. Domestic service rooms and Art Gallery recently added. Large Athletic grounds, splendid gymnasium. Buildings heated with steam and lighted by electricity. Will re-open Tuesday, September 25th 1903.

For illustrated circulars, Address
PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,
Belleville, Ont.

FOR THE BEST

materials for your Christmas Pies, Cakes and Puddings

Go to JOY & PERRY

All new goods for the holiday baking, shelled Almonds, shelled walnuts, seeded raisins, cleaned currants, candied peels, Valencia raisins, layer raisins, Sultana raisins, pastry flour, fresh ground spices of all kinds, cut loaf sugar, and pulverized sugar for icing. A call solicited.

In an official protest, General Reyes declares that the United States action regarding Panama is tantamount to war upon his country.

The New York Herald says there is a growing feeling among Republicans in that city in favor of Senator Hanna as Presidential candidate.

Mr. Justice MacMahon has given judgment for \$7,000 against the G. T. R. for the death of Jacob D. Speers, of Owen Sound.

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.

14-4f

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

1904

We will commence the year by offering a large consignment of Tea Sets of 44 pieces in white and gold, blue and gold, green and gold, pink band and gold lined, etc., etc., at prices never before offered in Napanee, until all cleaned out.

THE CONALL CO'Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, 50-1-y New York.

Mr. Arnold Woodcock had a nasty fall on Dundas street Monday morning in front of J. J. Haines' shoe store. A rig was procured and he was conveyed to his home.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Tuesday January 26 at 8 o'clock, in the parlors of the Western Methodist church.

LUCKY ANDERSON Sec.

Rev. A. H. McTeer, of Cardinal, has been offered the rectory of Bath by Bishop Mills. The reverend gentleman is considering the matter.

To Hockey Players.

We are sole agents for the Fisher Tube Skate. We also carry the very latest in

NOBODY IN

making Clothing can possibly pay more attention to every little detail that we do. Our goods embrace all grades, ranging from

A Good Quality at a Low Price

to the very best that can be made. In each case our modern prices make them positively the most satisfactory and profitable Clothing you can buy.

Merchant Tailor, James Walters, Napanee

One door west of J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

Double Coupons given during all next week—See advertisement.

Liquid Veneer.

Makes old things new, nothing like it for Furniture, Pianos, and for anything that needs cleaning. BOYLE & SON.

The Celebrated Eye Specialist.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated eye specialist from Germany, will visit Newburgh on Monday noon, January 18th, and remain until night of January 19th, where he may be consulted at the Red Lion hotel parlors. He will be in Tamworth on Wednesday, January 20th, and remain until Thursday, January 21st, where he may be consulted at Shield's hotel parlors. He will visit Enterprise, on Friday, January 22nd, remaining until Saturday, January 23rd, where consultation may be had at Hamilton's hotel parlors. He will be in Napanee on Monday afternoon, January 25th, remaining until Wednesday, January 27th, where he may be consulted at J. J. Perry's Drug store.

Lamps

BURNERS, CHIMNEYS

—at—

The Medical Hall,
FRED. L. HOOPER.

PERSONALS

Mr. James Walters and sons and Miss Walters were in Belleville on Thursday last attending the funeral of the late Thos. Walters.

Mr. George Walters of East Toronto attended the funeral of his brother Thos. Walters in Belleville last week and spent a few days in town with his brother James Walters before returning home.

Miss Hanna Edwards, of Deseronto, was in town on Monday.

Miss Sadie Foley, of Tamworth, is the guest of Miss Estella Lloyd.

Miss Estella Lloyd entertained a number of her friends on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Joe Prickett, of Deseronto spent the past week in Ganacque.

Little Miss Eva Mitchell is confined to the house with scarlet fever.

Miss Lulu Amey, was the guest of her friend, Miss Annie Jordan, Deseronto, for a few days last week.

A number of Deseronto young people were in town last Friday eve.

Mr. J. Amey, Moscow, was in Kingston on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. VanAlstyne arrived home last Tuesday from a trip

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

44-4-m TORONTO, ONT

Grinding Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Close's Mills.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Croscott's tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

The Governor-General signed a proclamation calling the Dominion Parliament to meet on March 10.

In the House at Washington Representative Sullivan declared in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

Nickle-Plated Tea and Coffee Pots, Nickel Trays and Chaffing Dishes. We have these goods in the very latest American designs.

MADOLE & WILSON.

While somewhat contradictory the general tenor of reports regarding the far east situation is hopeful.

William S. Echlin was caught in a belt in the Goldie & McCulloch foundry at Galt and fatally injured.

Cross Cut Saws, Chopping Axes and Handles.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Later details show that sixty persons were drowned by the bursting of a reservoir at Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.

At the London Canada Club banquet Colonial Secretary Lyttelton defended Lord Alverstone's decision in the Alaska boundary case.

Bissell's Carpet Sweepers.

MADOLE & WILSON.

On the front page of this issue will be found the advertisement of Mr. David Friksen in which his blacksmith business in Napanee is advertised for sale. His fine brick residence on West street is also for sale.

All the good brands of plug and cut chewing and smoking tobaccos. Brier pipes and smoker's sundries always in stock.

At The Plaza, John St.

IF YOU HAVE WEAK KIDNEYS OR BLADDER TROUBLE.

you are walking on the edge of a precipice, blind-folded. The next step may be your last. When the kidneys are weak they allow the deadly uric acid poisons to accumulate; these poisons cause rheumatism, lung trouble, heart disease, dropsy, blood-poisoning, etc. In fact, it has been demonstrated by scientists that 60% of deaths are caused by uric acid poisoning.

O. R. Kidney Cure

is a remedy prepared from gums, balsams and barks that act directly upon the kidneys and urinary organs. It heals, strengthens and nourishes, thereby assisting nature to throw off the deadly poisons. O. R. Kidney Cure has saved the lives of thousands. Send for our large list of testimonials.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten days' treatment. Price 50c.

Don't take any risk. Procure it now.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Go to JOY & PERRY

All new goods for the holiday baking, shelled almonds, shelled walnuts, seeded raisins, cleaned currants, candied peels, Valencia raisins, layer raisins, Sultanina raisins, pastry flour, fresh ground spices of all kinds, cut loaf sugar, and pulverized sugar for icing. A call solicited.

JOY & PERRY.

Coming to Napanee!

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont., Specialist at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1883 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee,

from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, AND SKIN DISEASES. HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently. Eyes examined and fitted with glasses during the evening by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3RD.

Fire in the Hawthorne block, at Peterboro', did damage amounting to \$25,000.

Lined and Unlined Mitts.

MADOLE & WILSON.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 26 and 28 lbs Sugar \$1. Flour, bran, shorts, cracked barley, corn meal and all kinds of grain in stock. Cheaper than any other dealer. Good flour \$2.10 per 100. 1 buy clover and Timothy seed. 9 lbs Sulphur 25c. 10 lb. rolled oats 25c. \$1 bottle Beef Iron and Wine 75c.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott, Proprietor.

Postponed Meeting.

The meeting of the North Fredericksburgh Liberals called for Saturday last was postponed on account of bad roads, and will be held in the young Liberals room, Napanee, on Saturday next. Mr. Hiram Keech, liberal candidate for Lennox and Addington, will be present.

N. B. MILLER, Director

Brisco Opera House.

Next Friday evening, January 29th, Patten and Perry, in their musical Farce Comedy, "Jerry from Kerry". This is a treat to all who enjoy good clean comedy—something new and novel, introducing many high class musical numbers as well as other first class features. There is not one dull minute, and a laugh from start to finish. They also carry a first class concert band and orchestra. Parade at noon and Band concert at 7:30 in front of Opera House. Reserved seats on sale at Perry's Drug Store. Prices 25-35-50c.

Died in Manitoba.

Mr. Alpheus Husband died at the home of his family Alva, Manitoba, on Friday, Jan. 15th. Death was due to paralysis. About five years ago deceased who formerly resided on the John Deller farm, in Fredericksburgh, which is located about three miles from Napanee moved to Manitoba. Two years after his removal he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered. He will be well remembered by a large number of friends in the community in which he used to reside as a man who always held the esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances, and his death will be the cause of much regret. In religion he was a faithful adherent of the Methodist church, and in politics he was a staunch conservative. Besides the widow a family of five children are left to mourn. The children are: Frederick and Alexander who reside at Alva, Man., Mrs. J. Cuthbert, Cameron, Man., Frank, Detroit, Michigan; and Marcus who lives in North Fredericksburgh. The deceased was buried in the land in which death overtook him.

Methodist church.

LUCKY ANDERSON Sec.

Rev. A. B. McTear, of Cardinal, has been offered the rectory of Bath by Bishop Mills. The reverend gentleman is considering the matter.

To Hockey Players.

We are sole agents for the Fisher Tube Skate. We also carry the very latest in other lines of Hockey Skates, Hockey Sticks, Pucks, &c.

MADOLE & WILSON.

A very pleasant "Social" was held by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson last week at their residence. Notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable quite a number of people collected and from all parts of the neighborhood.

Death Of George Bell.

George Bell, of Marlbank, who had his right ankle and leg fractured in a double accident on his farm about a month ago, died in the Kingston General Hospital about midnight, Sunday. The deceased was twice operated upon, the leg finally having to be taken off above the knee. It was one of worst imaginable of compound fractures. Blood-poisoning, set in, and also a complication of ailments, against which the unfortunate farmer fought vigorously, but finally succumbed. Deceased leaves a wife and several children.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of Adeline Smith, wife of Joseph Stewart, born at Ernesttown, March 19th 1856, died at Kingston, January 10th, 1904, although Mrs. Stewart was never a very strong person, for nine weeks she bore with Christain fortitude her sufferings, and when the pain was most severe and she felt her time was come, would say, "It is not death, only going home," and left a bright testimony of saving grace, as her Saviour went before and made her path clear. She leaves to mourn her loss, a husband, seven daughters, three sons, also her mother, four sisters and two brothers.

Of Interest to Oddfellows,

The Picton Gazette of Friday last says: Wednesday evening, Jan. 6th, was an evening long to be remembered in Picton. Hockey was on the lips of every person, but in their cosy rooms the Oddfellows had their thoughts.—D.D.G.M. Vandusen, of Napanee, was paying the Bay of Quinte Lodge an official visit. The rooms were crowded with the best men of Picton, and surrounding county—professional, business educational—all pursuits of life were there represented. After the regular routine was disposed of, two candidates were solemnly initiated into the mysteries of Oddfellowship. Closely following upon this very impressive and decidedly interesting ceremony was the installation of the several officers for the current year, by Bro. Vandusen. And right here let us say that Brother Vandusen makes an ideal D.D.G.M. The Oddfellows of this District and the Grand Master should be congratulated on their choice of one who is so eminently qualified for the honorable position.

Unequal Eyes.



Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not, both may be defective. One certainly is. Have them properly examined.

We prescribe glasses only when absolutely necessary and guarantee satisfaction. Consultation free.

H. E. Smith, GRADUATE OPTICIAN, Smith's Jewelry Store, Napanee.

the house with scarred rever.

Miss Lulu Amey, was the guest of her friend, Miss Annie Jordan, Deseronto, for a few days last week.

A number of Deseronto young people were in town last Friday eve.

Mr. J. Amey, Moscow, was in Kingston on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. VanAlstyne arrived home last Tuesday from a trip through Eastern Ontario and Quebec.

Mrs. Jas. E. Herring and daughter Miss Louise returned home on Monday after spending a month with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Cooke, Toronto.

Master John Britton, son of Mr. Thomas Britton, who has been critically ill for the past week, we are pleased to learn is some better this morning.

Mrs. Walter Fennell, of Faankford, spent last week the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Herrington.

Mrs. Sheriff Hawley will entertain her lady friends to enure this afternoon.

Messrs. Delbert Sexsmith, Selby, and Lynden Longmore, Camden East, left last week to attend Agricultural College, Guelph.

Miss Jean Light rendered a very acceptable solo in the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday evening.

Mr. Arthur Hardy is confined to the house with La Grippe.

Mrs. J. J. Perry spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mr. Arthur Harness, Depot Harbour, is spending a couple of weeks with friends in town.

Messrs. Flach and Crossgrave, of the Collegiate staff were confined to the house with Grippe a couple days this week.

The Misses Smith, of Montreal, are guests of their niece, Mrs. F. F. Miller.

Miss Asselstine, of Moscow, is the guest of Mr. Alf. Knight's.

Mr. Wm. Saul, of Toronto, is spending a week or so in town, renewing acquaintances.

Mr. Byron Sherman returned to Kingston, on Saturday, to resume his studies at Kingston Business College.

Mr. Bethel Kingsbury spent Sunday last in Kingston.

Mrs. Dr. Wagar was "at home" to her friends on Wednesday.

Mr. Joe Bennett, of the Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co., spent last week on a trip through Leeds County, in the interest of the company.

Mr. Will Maybee is visiting friends in Belleville.

Dr. Milsap was in Camden East on Wednesday evening, on business.

Mrs. Robert Frizzell returned on Saturday from a two week's visit with her sons, in Toronto.

Dr. Freeman Hoffman, wife and son, of Fulton, N. Y., were the guests of his father a few days last week.

Judge Madden and Mrs. Madden were in Newburgh on Tuesday attending the funeral of the late Mrs. C. H. Miller.

Rev. McDougall who preached missionary sermons in the Eastern Methodist church last Sunday was the guest of Mr. W. F. Hall while in town.

Miss Thompson of Chicago, Miss Parrott of Kingston, and Mr. and Mrs. John Carr, of Wilton, were in Napanee last Saturday.

Mr. D. W. Ball, of Bath, has removed to Watertown, N.Y.

Mr. Arthur Caton intends spending Sunday in Kingston.

Messrs. Clarence Trimble and Chas. Williams drove to Belleville, on Thursday.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Beaman, daughter of Dr. Beaman, of Newburgh, to Dr. Ernest Paul, of Fort William, formerly of Napanee.

A. B. Aylworth Esq. K.C., of Toronto was in Newburgh on Tuesday.

MARRIAGES.

SNIDER-BENNETT—At Napanee, on 13th January, Miss Florence B. Bennett and Delbert Snider, both of Ernesttown.

DEATHS.

HUSBAND—At Alva, Manitoba, Friday January 15th, 1904, Alpheus Husband, formerly of Fredericksburgh, aged about 60 years.

Two Russian transporters, with supplies for the far east, have broken down, and will be delayed for one month.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12.07 a.m.	Going East, 7.07 a.m.
" 10.59 a.m.	" 7.43 a.m.
" 9.51 a.m.	" 6.35 a.m.
" 8.43 a.m.	" 5.27 a.m.
" 7.35 a.m.	" 4.19 a.m.
" 6.27 a.m.	" 3.11 a.m.
" 5.19 a.m.	" 2.03 a.m.
" 4.11 a.m.	" 0.55 a.m.
" 3.03 a.m.	" 12.47 p.m.
" 1.55 p.m.	" 11.39 p.m.
" 12.47 p.m.	" 10.31 p.m.
" 11.39 p.m.	" 9.23 p.m.
" 10.31 p.m.	" 8.15 p.m.
" 9.23 p.m.	" 7.07 p.m.
" 8.15 p.m.	" 6.00 p.m.
" 7.07 p.m.	" 4.52 p.m.
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would be a breach of etiquette, if not of good faith.

Salt Rheum Cured Quick.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Salt Rheum and all itching or Burning skin diseases in a day. One application gives almost instant relief. For Itching, Blind or Bleeding Piles it stands without a peer. Cures in from three to six nights. 35 cents.—151.

2 OUNCES Blaud's Iron Tonic Pills for 25 Cents

WALLACE'S DRUG STORE

Mail Orders—Prompt Attention.

A leading merchant says he does not consider that his goods have been really placed on the market until they have been distinctly advertised in the newspapers. His advertising appropriation he considers as essential a part of his business as in the purchase of stock and he gives to it quite a serious attention.

Miserable Folks could trace both state of mind and body to some one or other form of stomach disorder. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablet is a "vest pocket" remedy that nature provides and that medical science has proved a wonder in preventing and curing stomach ailments. If you've a symptom of distress in your stomach test the Pineapple cure. 35 cents.—152.

2 Leading Toilet Articles of the day.

Wallace's Violet Cream

For Rough Skin.
WALLACE'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder

To clean and save the Teeth.

25 CENTS EACH

T. B. Wallace, Phm, B.

Make your hens lay. Buy your crushed oyster shells, mica crystal grit and poultry bone from
JOY & PERRY.

A girl cannot be too careful about her character, for like a snowy lily, the least blemish tarnishes its beauty. Some girls do not really mean harm, but they seem to lack a delicate sense of propriety, and frequently invite criticism of an unkind nature. They laugh loudly, make acquaintances too freely, and consider reticence a requisite best suited to our grandmother's day. The girl who is really up-to-date in her ideas follows the dictates of good form. Thus she proves herself to be well bred and smart, shielding herself from the unpleasantness that is sure to come from a careless deportment.

20 Per Cent. Discount on all Furs.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

111y

A notice received and read from Thomas and Charles Anderson stating that they would hold the Township of Richmond responsible for any damage that they may sustain from water flowing off the road opposite their property. Filed.

Moved by Wm. G. Winters, seconded by Wm. Paul, that C. H. Spencer confer with William French in regard to the notice served on the township by him, re water courses and endeavour to come to a settlement. Carried.

Moved by Wm. G. Winters, seconded by C. H. Spencer, that the reeve and Chas. Anderson be a committee to look after the printing for 1904. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Anderson, seconded by Wm. G. Winters, that C. H. Spencer be paid \$400 for wood, for Magdalene Fralick, an indigent person. Carried.

Moved by Wm. G. Winters, seconded by Chas. Anderson, that the engineer is hereby required to have the stone crusher properly protected from the weather. Carried.

Moved by C. H. Spencer, seconded by Chas. Anderson, that M. S. Madole be paid \$45.52, for plank for roads in 1903. Carried.

Moved by C. H. Spencer, seconded by W. G. Winters, that Chas. Anderson and Wm. Paul be reappointed a committee to look after the interests of the township in the appeal case of O'Hare vs. the Township of Richmond. Carried.

The council adjourned to meet on the 1st Monday in February, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m.

A. WINTERS, Clerk.

William Atchison of Hamilton was struck by a train near Watford and killed.

Mr. W. A. Embury has purchased Mr. M. S. Madole's planing mill and factory.

Repairs are now complete at Close's Mills. Will grind as usual, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Would like all grists in before noon, while steam is on.

**JAS. A. CLOSE,
Chambers, Ont.**

At the Plaza everything is kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Every attention paid to customers. We will be pleased to wait on you

**At The Plaza,
A. WILLIS.**

Attempted Burglary.

Burglars effected an entrance into the cellar of Mr. J. C. Hardy's residence on Friday evening last. The cellar doors were securely bolted, so the burglars got no farther than the cellar.

Burglary.

The residence of Mrs. John A. Shibley was entered by burglars on Wednesday night of last week. They received small reward for their pains as they found to their chagrin that Mrs. Shibley had removed all her valuables. The authorities are close on the heels of the thieves and if sufficient evidence of identification can be obtained no doubt a fitting example will be made of the guilty parties.

Young Man's Sad Death.

A sad death occurred at the residence of J. W. Fagan, S. George street, on Tuesday, being the death of Mrs. Fagan's brother, Melvin Scott, of Wilton, Ont. He has been ill for the past couple of months, but hope was entertained of his recovery up to a few weeks ago. He leaves besides his sorrowing parents, three sisters, Mrs. (Capt.) Fagan of this city; Mrs. Mavnard Campbell, Sudbury; and Mrs. Scrimshaw Odessa; and two brothers, Miles of North Dakota, and William of Odessa.—Belle-ville Intelligencer.

Man and wife in distress.—Rev. Dr. Boehrer, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this aggravating malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application." 50 cents.—153.

The annual Parish Tea of the Congregation of St. Luke's Church, Newburgh was held in Mr. C. H. Finkle's Hall, on Friday last. The weather was on its good behaviour. There was a large turnout of the Sunday school children and their parents. After a splendid tea furnished by the ladies a very good programme was rendered. Recitations were given by Lela Loucks, Myrtle Lockwood and Marion Sutton, songs by Jack Aylesworth, Hope Aylesworth Caroline Finkle and Myrtle McGregor. A trio, Caroline, Ward, and Ford Finkle, an excellent song by Miss Annie May Sutton, and good duets by Mrs. C. B. Finkle and Mr. Miller, and Miss Helen Finkle and Miss Pearl Patterson, good selections on mouth organ by Roscoe Sutton. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. C. H. Finkle to the Ladies' superintendent of the Sunday school and teachers and all who helped to make the evening pass so enjoyably, which was seconded by Mr. Miller and carried, thus a happy sociable time passed by all too quickly.

Leap Year Social.

A Leap Year Party will be held by kindess of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jones at their residence, Friday, January 29th, under the auspices of the ladies of St. John's Church, Newburgh. Come and have a good time. All are welcome.

"Why don't you eat your pie, Uncle Reuben? Don't you like pumpkin pie?" "Yes, I like it all right, but that young woman you've got helpin' you around here took my knife away."—Chicago "Record Herald."

It is reported that France will not support Russia in the event of war, and the latter is inclined to give way to Japan.

A Dominion loan of four million pounds falls due in London on May 1st.

Horticultural Society.

The adjourned annual meeting of this flourishing society took place in the Council chamber, Napanee, on Wednesday evening last. The secretary Mr. James E. Herring read the report of the year's proceedings, and the statement of finances, which showed a balance to the good. Report was adopted. The officers elected for 1904 are President, W. S. Herrington, 1st vice president A. W. Graze, 2nd vice president Miss Belle Pollard, directors Mrs. Shibley, Mrs. Boyes, Mrs. Mill, Mr. Ruttan, Mr. Symington, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Wright, Mr. Waller.

Standing Committees.

The following are the standing committees of the Napanee Town Council.
M. S. Madole, Esq.—Mayor.
Finance and Assessments—Waller, Ming, Lapum.
Streets—Williams, Lowry, Lapum.
Fire, Water and Light—Lapum, Lowry, Ming.
Printing and By-Laws—Lowry, Lapum, Ming.
Market and Town Property—Graham, Lowry, Williams.
Poor and Sanitary—Ming, Lapum, Waller.
Police—Graham, Waller, Lowry.

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MADOLE & WILSON.

I wish you to know.

That Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets saved my little girl's life. Doctors had no hopes of her.

Mr. R. J. Ego, Ardree, Ont.

Three Doctors held consultation.

Said my child could not live. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets saved her life. E. R. McBride, Mgr. Hains & Lockets, Napanee, Ont.

Saturday's Toronto Daily Star contained a good picture of the Pictou O. H. A. Hockey team. "Bobby" Embury plays the position of rover on this team.

Dominion finances are healthy. For the last six months the surplus over ordinary revenue is \$14,222,267, and over all expenditures, \$10,000,000. No evidence here of bad times.

Monday and Tuesday were a couple of those fine days which January, 1904, has become noted for—only 35 degrees below zero on Monday and 37 on Tuesday. Delightful climate!

Delorma Haskins, engineer of the Rath-bun company, Brockville, is wintering a baby alligator, sent him from the south. He is keeping it in the engine room, heated to 120. The little animal takes his raw meat from the end of a stick with a snap like a steel rat trap.

Alderman Meek, Kingston, has drawn attention of the directors of the House of Industry of that city, to the fact that municipalities must provide houses of protection for the poor and indigent. He thinks it would be a good scheme to confer with the municipalities of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, with a view to interesting them in the local home, so that it may be enlarged and made sufficient for the needs of all four municipalities, the same sharing in the cost of the institution.

This is a prospect that Ontario may yet get the central military camp of instructions which it is reported was to be located in the Gatineau Valley, north of Ottawa. The militia department, at Ottawa has been looking for a suitable site for such a camp ten miles by six where all arms of the service could be collected in the summer for instruction of the officers. It is understood that the Gatineau site would cost about \$60,000 whereas the crown lands department of Ontario is willing to set aside land for the purpose if it suits the department. Examination was made of a site in Lyle township, on the Canada Atlantic, but this was unsatisfactory and the crown lands officials are now examining another site in rear of Addington county, on the Kingston and Pembroke.

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